The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2156. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Queen's Message Complete.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mayor Tieman to the Lord Mayor of London.

Enthusiastic Celebration of the Event of the Age.

A UNIVERSAL JUBILEE.

NEW-YORK IN A BLAZE.

Grand Exhibition of Fireworks in the Park.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Illuminations, Bonfires and Processions Throughout the Metropolis.

THE CITY HALL ON FIRE.

THE CELEBRATION IN OTHER CITIES.

The public must have been surprised yesterday, when they read in the morning newspapers what purported to be the long and eagerly-expected Message from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States. The few words published yesterday were in fact but the opening paragraph of Her Majesty's Message; and it was no wonder that the people were dissatisfied with its brevity. We print this morning the document complete, together with the President's reply, and an explanation of the manner in which the mistake occurred of publishing only a part of the Queen's Message.

At 10:50 yesterday morning, the following message was received from Trinity Bay, for Mr. ARCHIBALD, one of the honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

TRINITY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, New-York:

The Queen's Message was completed at 5 o'clock this morning. It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception Valentia decided sending it, in order to make some slight repairs in the Cable. Through a mistake, the part received was sent South as if it constituted the whole Message. DE SANTY.

The following was immediately sent to Washington, together with that for Mr. ARCHIBALD:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

To the Honorable the President of the United States, Washington:

I beg leave to transmit a message this moment received from Trinity Bay, explaining the cause which prevented the whole of the Queen's Message being telegraphed from Valentia yesterday. Shall we consider your Message to Her Majesty a full reply, and date it this day accordingly? The operators at Trinity Bay await our answer.

PETER COOPER.

To which the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The President authorizes the transmission of his Message to the Queen of England, precisely as it is, and without change of date.

The Queen's Message.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain:*

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph under the blessing of Heaven prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities? (Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mayor Tieman's Message to the Lord Mayor of London.

The following Message was yesterday forwarded by Mayor TIEMANN to the Lord Mayor of London:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1858.

To the Right Honorable Sir ROBERT WALDER GRAHAM, M. P., *Lord Mayor of London:*

I congratulate your Lordship upon the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, uniting the Old Hemisphere of Europe and America and the cities of London and New-York, the seats of Great Britain and the United States, the triumph of science and energy over time and space, and laying anew deeply the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity, and introducing an era in the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conceptions of a finite mind. To God be all the praise.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of New-York City.

The Governor-General of Canada to the Home Government.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The following is a copy of the Governor-General's Message to the Home Government:

"*The Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, England:*

"The Governor-General of British North America presents his humble duty to the Queen, and respectfully congratulates Her Majesty on the completion of the Telegraphic communication between Great Britain and these Colonies. EDMUND HEAD."

THE LATEST FROM TRINITY BAY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Mr. DE SANTY, the electrician-in-chief at Trinity Bay, says that he is unable to give any information, for publication, as to the working of the Cable, but that the time necessary for the transmission of the President's Message depends on its length, and the condition of the line and instruments at the time—perhaps, under favorable circumstances, an hour and a half. The reception of the Queen's Message was commenced early yesterday morning, and not finished until this morning; but it was stopped for several hours to allow of repairs to the Cable. The fragment of the message transmitted yesterday was handed to the Newfoundland Line as the genuine entire message, and was supposed here to be such until this morning.

THE NIAGARA SPOKEN.

The arrival, yesterday afternoon, of the Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, relieved the public mind of some apprehension, which began to be felt for the *Niagara*, on account of her non-arrival at this port. The *Saxonia* fell in with the *Niagara* at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sunday last, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook. A pilot went on board of the *Niagara* from the pilot boat *Mary Taylor*, No. 5, and one also on board of the *Saxonia*. The weather was very thick, and the *Niagara* was proceeding at a low rate of speed, which induced the belief that her machinery was out of order, the propeller moving very slowly. The real cause was, no doubt, the dense fog which rendered a high rate of speed unsafe. After the two vessels separated the *Niagara* fired two or three guns, which were answered by the *Saxonia*, and she immediately put about to inquire as to the cause of the firing, but, owing to the dense fog, the *Niagara* could not be found. She was under sail, but the wind was light. The Captain of the *Saxonia* expressed the opinion that she would not arrive until this afternoon.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION IN THE CITY

The City by Daylight.

New-York yesterday went Cable-mad. The fears arising from the doubts concerning the success of the great experiment took a favorable turn when the first installment of the Queen's Message was received the night before; still, until yesterday morning, people were fearful that the good news which the newsboys cried so loudly was bogus; so much that was incorrect had been bruited by journals which pretend to publish only the truth, duly authenticated, that it was not until the morning papers that were to be trusted confirmed the statements of the night before that people permitted themselves to be exhilarated with joy.

At 5½ o'clock in the morning citizens were awakened from their slumbers by the sound of cannon—announcing the incoming of the day of celebration. Fathers of families read the Queen's Message and the President's Reply aloud at the breakfast-table, then pushed back their spectacles and talked of nothing else till this meal was speedily made way with; indeed they seemed to eat by electricity, they used so much dispatch. But the enthusiasm that was generated knew no bounds; hen-pecked husbands and virago wives, whose lips had not met for years gave way to the excitement of the occasion, and saluted each other as vigorously as the Scott Life Guard saluted the day; men meeting in the street shook hands more heartily than usual.

It was oppressively warm in the fore-part of the day; the sun seemed to have been drooping from the heavens and to bend closer to the earth in honor of the day, as flags are dipped at sea, as a mark of courtesy. Everywhere there was excitement about the great event of the age. The electric currents which conveyed the Queen's Message and the President's, communicated with all that was magnetic in the hearts of men, and set their nerves to vibrating. As the morning advanced the streets became filled with people; thrice jubilant throngs threaded the thoroughfares; at the Park, they assembled in great numbers; at the Battery, they were gathered together; from the country around people came pouring into the metropolis. Never was the City more full of strangers.

As the hour of noon approached, platoons of the Scott Life Guard, in their elegant but simple uniform, were met with in the streets wending their way to the Battery, the City-Hall Park, and the Central Park, where they proposed to engage in a little artillery practice, by way of commemorating the achievement that all were running wild about. When the bells struck twelve the firing was commenced, and from each of the places designated 100 guns thundered forth. Lieutenant WM. H. BROWN, with a detail of light men of the Scott Life Guard, had charge of the two brass field-pieces stationed in front of the City Hall. At the Battery Lieutenant J. D. MCGREGOR, with eight men, was stationed, and each discharge was greeted with shouts by the multitude which was assembled there. From the old liberty pole at the Battery the stars and stripes and the national ensign of England were floating, and on the City Hall the National colors and the City banner were displayed. The tender tympanums of the nervous and unpatriotic suffered martyrdom, in the vicinity of the places where the batteries were stationed, and men who wore high crowned hats, were painfully reminded of the vacuum above their heads if they chanced to pass near the guns while they were booming.

The church-bells rung for an hour after the stroke of mid-day. The chimes of Trinity rung out with effect, and Trinity Chapel, up town, with its fine peal, attracted much attention. The bell-ringers of Dr. Phillips' Church, in Fifth avenue, St. Paul's Church, *St. John's Chapel, the Church of the Holy Communion* in Twentieth street, the Dutch Reformed *Church in Fifth avenue, and many others,* distinguished themselves by the hearty manner in which *they rung out welcome to the Queen's Message and* the President's Reply. The factory bells and steam whistles of the workshops joined in the general tolling and shrieking. People drank in the glorious tidings of success with the ear during the day, and with the eye at night. Sound and sight vied with each other in the celebration, and it is difficult to say which made the most of it. The most extraordinary display of the day was that made by the workmen engaged at the Central Park and those at work on the new Reservoir, who marched together, each band *numbering 1,500 men, from* the Central Park down Broadway to the Park, past the City Hall, where *Mayor* TIEMANN *reviewed them,* "and then marched back again." Their appearance, in the most literal *sense of the word, "beggars description." They* were in their every-day working clothes, their hats *and garments decorated with green twigs; some* marching two abreast and some straggling one *abreast; some in carts drawn by horses whose ribs* were more plainly visible than those of Don Quixote's *Rosinante,* or by mules more lively but not more homely; some with spades shouldered and some *with shovels* in their hands, and many bearing beers more with this not at all strange device:

[illegible]

The workmen marched to equally such gang every

ing a banner with the names of the boss-workmen inscribed thereon. In the line of the procession were several four-horse teams drawing wagons, in which were the workmen in the engineer's department. On the sides of the vehicles were muslin banners with the words,

ENGINEER CORPS.

In the procession were over a hundred dirt-carts drawn by horses, also a forge and anvil on a four-horse cart.

The procession was headed by a squad of the Central Park Police, in full uniform, and a brass band. The Marshals of the procession were mounted on such sorry nags that bystanders wondered whether it was their (the Marshals') duty to keep the procession or their own steeds from falling to pieces. The admirable disorder preserved by the rank and file was the subject of merriment and remark. Most of the laborers were of Hibernian birth, and the native fondness for Monongahela "stuck out" in several instances; many a whisky-logged straggler was observed rolling about in the trough of the procession like a ship in the trough of the sea. Some were singing as they went, and others were talking about "Auld Ireland," and the honor that accrued to her from the fact that Valentia is in the Emerald Isle. On the wagons were gardeners' tools, plows, and many an instrument of culture.

The procession was as long as the distance on Broadway between the City Hall and Union Square, and a great deal more irregular. Some of the carts ran short races with each other, striving to take precedence in the line; some of the horse-bone (we cannot conscientiously term them horse-flesh) fell on the Russ pavement, occasioning temporary delays in the progress of those behind them, so that towards the lower part of the route,—owing partly to these causes and partly to the fatigue of the long march,—there was many a gap in the procession. Looked down upon from the top of a high building, Broadway at this time presented the appearance of a thin slice of green cheese, with brown maggots crawling through it. The evergreens with which the men and beasts and carts were profusely decorated would have made a respectably large forest planted side by side. When the head of this Falstaffian brigade reached the front of the City Hall it halted, and the Mayor was loudly called for; not, however, until Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, had come forward and addressed the audience as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-WORKMEN OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—This procession of laboring men of the City, turning spontaneously from their daily work into a line three miles long, with plows, drays, spades, and all the insignia of labor, adds a most significant feature to the celebration of this most wonderful achievement of time. While bankers, and brokers, and ship owners, and manufacturers, are all fathoming the influence of this event upon their peculiar vocations, the intelligence of the laboring-man is not tardy in discovering its bearings upon his interests and the interests of labor throughout the world. Movement, activity, transportation by rail and by ship, by land and by sea, are the life of this great market place of the West and of the East. All inventions facilitating the exchange of material products, and not less the interchange of thought, must enhance the greatness of this Metropolis, and it is not singular that you, who are engaged in a work that is to add beauty to its greatness, should sympathize in an event that so deeply concerns its advancement.

Whatever tends to equalize the prices of commodities operates to avert those sudden and adverse periodical shock that paralyze trade and manufactures, and bear so heavily upon the labor of the City. This the Ocean Telegraph must do, and I find a chief gratification in a faith that points out to me this result. While officials speak of this event in the language of State, this demonstration of labor shows that the great heart of the people beats with an enthusiasm worthy of the day and of the wonder of ages. It cannot be that this new avenue of thought, which brings the civilized people of the earth within an hour of each other, will ever fail to subserve the highest interests of humanity. I hope we shall soon witness the commencement of a monument, as an ornament of the Central Park, from the free offering of the people, that will be worthy of the occasion and of the City.

Mr. GREEN then introduced His Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, who addressed the audience as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am gratified to see you all, to witness so many of you out to-day, and especially so on this interesting occasion when our whole people, in every city and village throughout our country, are rejoicing over the wonderful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph. Its success is now certain, for already the wires have flashed across the waters of the ocean the congratulations of the Queen of Great Britain to the President, and his reply to her. I therefore warmly return you my congratulations on this great event, with the confident hope that it will result for the good of all our fellow-men throughout the whole world. It will promote peace and good-will among the nations of the earth. This great event has the effect of bringing the laboring classes on an equal footing with the people, for they are as deeply interested in its success as those who hold higher stations in the world. I wish you success, and hope that you all will ever stand ready to celebrate so eventful an occasion.

From the Park the Central Park army proceeded out at the east gate, and, dividing, proceeded homeward, a portion marching up Third-avenue and a portion up Centre and Canal streets and Broadway, the carts racing and the men frequently hallooing.

In the afternoon there were prognostications of a shower, which were afterwards verified, and the gatherings in the street were not so large, while the clouds hung over-head. Still many lingered in the public squares. In the Park the fireworks were being prepared for the evening's display, and many idlers looked on. At length, the shower, short-lived and not copious, came, and then it cleared up, and the sun shone as brightly as before. At about 5 o'clock, a small cannon placed on the roof of the Astor House, belched forth 100 discharges. People who were passing below heard with amazement the sound of the gun, while they looked in vain for the place whence it proceeded. Up the street and down the street, across the Park and around the corners they cast inquiring glances, and when at length they looked upward and saw the smoke-wreaths curling from the roof of the hotel, their astonishment was not diminished. It is said that this was the first time that cannon had been fired from the roof of a house in this City on a gala day. The piece that was fired from the roof belonged to Mr. STETSON's yacht, the *Mrs. Stetson.* Balloons were sent up during the day from different parts of the City; omnibuses from neighboring towns, gaily decorated and filled with people, come to see the holiday elephant, were drawn by a quadruplication of quadrupeds through the streets. One from Hoboken with a huge white banner labeled

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passed our office in the afternoon. Flags were flying all day on all the public buildings in the City. The City Hall, the newspaper offices and the hotels showed their colors. The banners that have stretched across Wall-street since the first announcement of the successful laying of the cable were of course still suspended there. The Museum was gaily decorated; upon the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel the banners of various nations were festooned with the stars and stripes over all; the entrance to Niblo's Theatre last night, was between the colors of Great Britain and the United States; as far as the eye could reach above and below were flags and streamers flying. The shipping in the harbor was similarly decorated, and the forts in the vicinity were under the stars and stripes.

THE JUBILEE ON THE CENTRAL PARK.

The news of the arrival of the Queen's Message was received in the Central Park at about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, and at sunrise flags were hoisted on the various buildings in the Park, and 100 guns and 100 blasts were fired in honor of the event.

At the hour for commencing work the men, nearly 2,000 in number, sent to the office, asking permission to celebrate the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

This being granted, they held a consultation, and, in an incredibly short space of time, they organized themselves into a procession, with banners and flags. They were joined by the laborers on the new reservoir, (nearly 1,000 in number,) who, at 15 minutes notice, were prepared to take their places in the procession.

It was truly a novel sight to see 3,000 men and 500 horses, *fresh from their labor, carrying with them* their carts, tool wagons and implements, marching through the City in a line, over three miles in length, to do homage to that great modern achievement, which, while it promises peaceful relations among the greatest nations of the earth, reduces to fact the pulsations of sentiment which have ever existed between these men and those whom they have left in their Transatlantic homes.

The procession then passed from Fifth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street across the Central Park; thence down the Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the City Hall, and returned by way of the Bowery and Third-

ed resolved that the future should show that their holiday was to be followed only by increased energy in their arduous task of making a Park for the people.

In the evening a large number of tar barrels were burned on the hill south of the old Reservoir, fireworks were displayed, and the offices were illuminated. Altogether the affair was highly creditable to the laborers, who, of their own motion originated this celebration, and to the officers of the Park and Reservoir who so effectually aided them in carrying it out; and if another reporter seems to talk otherwise in another column, it is because he saw it from another point, and, like the lookers-on generally, did not sufficiently consider the hurried way in which the thing was got up.

The City by Night.

There was like to have been a mistake about it. The truth, which got slowly out that the *Niagara* had not arrived, gave to the most reflecting the impression that the celebration would be postponed. This was increased by the fact that after noon the clouds mustered strong and threatened an old-fashioned rain. But the moon was too large for the rain and that arrangement fell through. By sundown the air was clear as a bell, and the night was dark enough though cloudless, to demonstrate every point of beauty in the fire works.

How did the people know the celebration was really to come off? They did not generally know it at dark, and yet by 8½ o'clock there was such a gathering about the City Hall as we never have seen squeezed into the vicinity before. The Park was full. Broadway from Chambers-street to Fulton was full. Printing House square from the TIMES building to Duane-street and Centre, on Chatham street, and from the *Tribune* front to the iron railings of the Park was one solid mass of men and women. The crowd was crushed into Nassau half way down to Ann, into Frankfort and Spruce streets, half-way down to William-street. The illumination of the buildings bounding this square, and the over-hanging canopy of colored lights made by the perpetual explosion of rockets of all colors, showed up this crowd in its comic and curious variety. Especially to the eyes of the hundreds of pretty women who, rushing in, took possession of the TIMES Building windows, to the utter obscuration of mere tallow dips, and the utter bewilderment of the young men below, who shaded their eyes with their hands when they looked up on our Spruce-street front. In their bewilderment some said the TIMES had utterly neglected the tallow dips. True, our illumination was no common one. But to every pane of glass in our windows there were a dozen pair of women's eyes flashing out upon the night. The Cable got no such brilliant lighting up in its honor this side of London, from which neighboring town we had not received illumination advices up to the hour of our getting to press this morning. How general the firing up was may be guessed, when we announce that even the *Herald* paper burned candles in its windows.

A band of music, stationed on a platform in the Park, played national airs, American and British, and all the tender tunes that British or Yankee hearts are accustomed most to soften under. The effect was stirring—though, for that matter, the press from behind and the sweltering of those in the front ranks of the crowd would have insured stir enough without musical aid. This lasted till half-past nine, when the last of the pyrotechnics in the Park having been fired, the crowd streamed off homeward. In another hour, there was no more noise than is usual in the streets, and the lights were generally put out.

Mingling with the crowd, one heard little else than speculations on the Cable, its uses, its practicability for transporting messages, and comments on the Presidential and Royal messages. How long had the Queen's Message been coming over? queried many. Did it start the day that the *Agamemnon* made its end fast? Where had it been ever since? Why was it not dated? Could the operators have spelled it out if they had not it already by heart? Didn't the Queen, when she addressed the head of a Government, generally sign her name? and if so, why didn't she, when addressing Mr. BUCHANAN, use the third person? Why did she call our JAMES "Honorable?" every Alderman is an Honorable, but our President is His Excellency. Was there lack of courtesy in this, and was it intended? In short, was there a *casus belli* in the Queen's first message? So questioned here and there, scattered through the multitude, a host of grumbling skeptics. More speculated on the peace which would always be inevitable when our heads could whisper out an explanation of every mutual misunderstanding the very hour it was deemed important enough to warrant consideration; and the grand chorus was—joy, congratulation and hope. The Cable was laid. That point settled—the wire under water, and, unbroken from shore to shore—there was no question that Yankee enterprise and British perseverance would compel the lightening to go in. The electric fluid once *en route*, Jonathan's soft sawder and John's blustering surely would not fall with their joint arguments to put it through. No wonder it was a little shy at first. The best swimmers shiver at the first plunge, and the lightening might be excused for balking a bit before a leap which, with all its experience, it was never set to before.

THE FIREWORKS.

Throughout the City the popular joy found vent in multitudinous ways, but in none more impressive than the displays of fireworks which illumined every street and filled the sky with gorgeous rockets, raining showers of light on all below. The principal exhibition occurred at the City Hall, under the management of Mr. ENOS. The assemblage was unparalleled. The Park; Broadway, from the Astor House to Chambers-street; Park-row for its entire length, the Square in front of the TIMES Office, were one seething mass of spectators, whose din resounded like the surges of the sea. The offices in the Square were lit up and shone bright as day. At 7½ o'clock, the pyrotechnic exhibition commenced with a discharge of rockets. Then a balloon was inflated and ascended amid deafening cheers. At first it showed a red light, then changed to green, then paled away among the stars. Other balloons were sent up at intervals, and all were watched with absorbing interest. Fiery serpents rushing through the air in the most frantic manner, golden showers dropping slowly to the ground, red lights, blue lights, lights of every hue and intensity, followed one another in rapid succession, and dazzled the eyes of countless watchers. The top of the City Hall was a fountain of living fire, for which all ordinary powers of vision were utterly inadequate. One of the more elaborate pieces—that on the west wing—bore this following inscription in parti-colored flame:

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.
PETER COOPER, PRESIDENT.

Another—that on the east side of the fascade—the following:

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.
WILLIAM BROWN, PRESIDENT.

The centre piece, which was the grand finale, and capped the climax of the display, represented two ships, a clipper and a steamer; on the left a tower, from which blazed the stars and stripes; on the right a similar tower surmounted by the Union Jack, and above, the words:

ALL HONOR TO CYRUS W. FIELD,
FRANKLIN, MORSE, FIELD.
American Flag. AMERICAN CLIPPER BRITISH STEAMER. British Flag.

This piece drew forth thundering cheers. Then a few more rockets were let off, more blue and red and green fires were lit, the band played "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," and "Patrick's Day," the lights by degrees died out, and at 9½ o'clock the Park was comparatively deserted.

At 12¾ o'clock an alarm was given that the City Hall was on fire. Particulars are given elsewhere.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Not since the official announcement of peace with *Mexico has the City of New-York presented so bril*liant an appearance as it did during the earlier portion of last evening. Illuminations were general throughout the City, not only in buildings dedicated to public purposes, but in private dwellings, the proprietors of which were [illegible]

lishment illuminated throughout, and in front, upon wall executed transparencies, the following inscriptions:

Steam, the Invasion, supplied the germ; Science, the mechanic, supplied the Niagara; Union, the buttressing mass, completed the glorious work. Americans exult. American invention, mechanical genius and business energy furnished by MORSE, BRUNE and FIELD.

Another transparency exhibited the following words:

"There were kings before AGAMEMNON, but this is the greatest of them all.

On another was the following:

It took the two great rivers, the Niagara and the Hudson, to lay the cable.

The last was as follows:

England Knew under to
American enterprise.

Passing onward and upward, the next object of interest in the way of illumination, was the American Museum, which, in addition to the usual outside attractions, presented that of a complete illumination of every window in the edifice. The next was, perhaps, the most complete, the most brilliant, and the most pleasing of all the private illuminations of the occasion—the Astor House. In addition to the usual demonstration of a salute from the roof with heavy guns, during the afternoon, there was not only an entire illumination of the establishment, but also a very fine display of fireworks from the prominent angles of the building, and a very excellent exhibition of appropriate sentiments upon transparencies in front.

On the right of the portico was the following:

Who hath laid the measure, thereof, if thou knowest, or who hath stretched the line upon it.—Job XXXVIII. 5.

On the left was the following:

Let the floods clap their hands.—Psalm xcviii. 8.

The next attraction naturally was the City Hall. This building, which is of course familiar to our readers, was fully illuminated. Every pane of glass had its light. This is unusual even on the most extraordinary occasions. The effect therefore was novel and in the highest degree attractive. Not to detract in the least from the brilliant pyrotechnic display which is elsewhere described, and which tended rather to enhance than depreciate the general effect, it is no more that just to the Commit ee who labored in the Councils of the City, to say, that it was by far the most attractive feature of the magnificent display of last evening. The entire illumination of so large a building gave to the observer a feeling which we can imagine, is common to those whose main pleasures consists in the exercise of the faculty of wonder. The warm still, dark night—the sparkling lights seen through the heavy foliage in the Park—could not have failed to recall to busy age the dreamy visions of poetical youth, aroused by the study of classic tales of fairy land. To one most familiar with our City Park, and the scenes that surround it, such an entire change as that which was caused by a mere excess of artificial light could hardly have been imagined. It did not require a highly-poetic imagination to transform the plethoric Aldermen, Councilmen and Supervisors (to say nothing of the Judges and other official sublimities, who, according to the popular idea, preside in our City Hall) to the aerial forms that were wont in olden times to disturb the slumbers of our ever-to-be-remembered grandmothers, by their fantastic gyrations in castles of crystal in the light of the glow-worm, and to the music of his Satanic majesty under Bacchanalian influences. Nothing in its arrangement for such an occasion, the intention being to gratify the people, could have been more perfect; nothing in its effects could have been more satisfactory. The signal for the gathering of the people to this centre of attraction, on this the grandest occasion for an expression of popular enthusiasm that has occurred for a number of years, was a discharge of rockets and the ascent of a number of fire balloons; the effect of these signals was as great if not greater than on any former popular demonstration. From eight o'clock, when the first rocket was discharged, until after nine when the display of colored lights and fancy pyrotechnics had commenced, Broadway and the Bowery, as the main avenues leading to that point, and the various streets through which our City railroads run, were crowded to excess with persons moving eagerly in the direction of the City Hall. The universal expression was that no equal display had before been given. On the right and left were public buildings illuminated, but without transparencies.

The proprietors of the *Tribune* placed a candle in every pane of their windows, and hung a placard over the upper story inscribed for the edification of visitors from the country, "Tribune." The *Sun* was for the nonce a perfect baby-house. There was in the publication office, a miniature Atlantic cable, not less than six feet long, that seemingly connected two waving *pumkins*, on the longer of which was inscribed "S. B. MORSE and CYRUS FIELD, the wire-pullers of the Nineteenth Century." Our neighbor of Plum-Gut celebrity, had his due allowance of candles, but the effort to arrest attention was by no means so excruciating as that of his neighbor, the *Sun*, at the opposite corner.

The office of the "TIMES" was most brilliantly illuminated. Facing the Park, its spacious frontage and large open sashes, (each pane being three feet by two,) afforded a fine chance for watching the fireworks at the City Hall, and a bevy of the gentle sex found there ample accommodation, forming an unusual ornament to the editorial department. The upper story forms during every night in the year a complete illumination in the most conspicuous part o our City.

On the opposite front of TIMES Square, Tryon Row presented a most brilliant appearance. On the east side, Tammany Hotel and FARRAN'S, and above them the *Staats Zeitung*, were also fully illuminated. On the Broadway side, the various extensive buildings, including DELMONICO'S, were also brilliantly illuminated, and the effect of all enhanced in no common degree the effect of the demonstration in the Park. Higher up Broadway, (we cannot be minute, where there were so many private demonstrations,) the establishment of Messrs. BOWAN & MCNAMARA attracted the most attention. The entire front of their extensive marble edifice was illuminated, and the principal transparency in front had upon it the following inscription:

Lightning Caught and Tamed by FRANKLIN.
Taught to Read and Write and go on errands by MORSE.
Started in the Foreign Trade by FIELD, COOPER & Co.,
With Johnny Bull and Brother Jonathan as
Special Partners.

The next attraction, proceeding upward, was the brilliant illumination of the International Hotel, on front of which was the following inscription:

VICTORIA.
All Hail to the Inventive Genius and Indefatigable Enterprise of
JOHN AND JONATHAN,
That has succeeded in Consummating the Mightiest Work of the Age;
May the Cord that binds them in the bonds of
INTERNATIONAL
Friendship never be severed,
And the FIELD of its
Usefulness extend to every part of the Earth.
Let nations shout, 'midst cannons' roar,
Proclaim the event from shore to shore.

BUCHANAN.

Passing still further up, the illuminations were equally attractive, and the inscriptions equally appropriate. In one window near Bond-street was the following:

The old Cyrus and the new—The first conquered the land for himself, the second the ocean for the world.

Between that and Union Square there was nothing particularly worthy of notice. There the illuminations were extensive, effective, and gave entire satisfaction. On the Bowery, down through Chatham-street, the illuminations were principally confined to the burning of tar barrels. There were, however, quite a number of buildings illuminated. The only transparency, with an inscription sufficiently appropriate to excuse its reproduction, was the following, in front of the Manhattan House, which displayed an agreeable variety of colored lights:

Married, August, 1858,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
Old Ireland to Miss Young America.
May their honey-moon last forever.

The illuminations throughout the City were principally by spermaceti candles, a fact which caused our market reporter, on viewing them, to rush to his twenty to his desk, and add to his other wise pursuits *report, the following:*

Spermaceti Active.
Down with a

By 10 o'clock the "lights" were [illegible] out; the immense [illegible] had dispersed, and the City resumed its usual [illegible]

The display was [illegible] the dark light appearance in contrast with the natural [illegible]

The Celebration at Hoboken.

The little city of Hoboken was almost depopulated, most of the people, old and young, visiting New-York to witness the great celebration. Those who remained behind, from choice or necessity, were not destitute of a display in honor of the great event. They acted in accordance with recommendations made by Acting-Mayor WILSON in a proclamation issued by him, by request of the City Council. Many of the stores and dwellings were illuminated, and upon almost every street corner a bonfire blazed, to the great delight of the little ones. Early in the afternoon, the Hudson County Artillery, Capt. HAZARD, the Fire Companies from Jersey City and Hoboken, and over thousands, who filled the boats plying between the two cities, turning from early in the morning until 9 P. M. The North River was [illegible] debted mainly for its illumination to the [illegible] habitants of Hoboken, whose [illegible] tions cast their brilliant light across the river. Jersey City a salute of 100 guns was fired [illegible] the Hudson County Artillery, Capt. HAZARD. Cunard steamer *Persia* was decked in [illegible] and aft, a string of bunting being [illegible] from the end of the [illegible] to the royal mast-head, [illegible] rail. Toward evening the [illegible] preparatory to sailing to-day, but [illegible] flying until after dark. The [illegible] fronting the North River was [illegible] illuminated, as well as several other [illegible] The cupolas on the new depôt of the [illegible] Company were also illuminated, presenting a fine effect.

On the East River side nearly every [illegible] was a blaze with piles of [illegible] slip, Roosevelt street and Jones-alley [illegible] light as day; also the slip at the foot of Jackson street, where the Police Station was also illuminated. At the Houston-street ferry in Williamsburg, and upon the hill above the South Seventh-street ferry, large bonfires were kindled. Rockets and other fireworks also shot up from various localities, being principally got up by private parties, which in itself was enough to be restrained until the municipal celebration. The great theme on the ferry boats among the masses who came to the City was admiration of the superb display of fireworks which they had witnessed at the City Hall.

DISPLAY OF SHIPPING, &c.

There was a more gorgeous display of flags by the shipping in the port than was ever witnessed before on any public occasion. Even some of the [illegible] goed at Quarantine, catching the general enthusiasm, forgot their temporary griefs, and [illegible] their flags. The Health Officer, and the United States Inspectors at Quarantine also dressed off their respective [illegible] staffs with all the bunting that they could muster. And the various steamers, and other shipping both on the East and North Rivers, were gaily decorated with every possible variety of bunting, which was kept flying until sunset.

THE DAILY TIMES-PICAYUNE.

Wednesday Morning, August 18, 1852.

FROM THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Fresh Breezes from the Mountains—How to get to the Flume—Crawford Tavern—Porter Varnished and how a Fermentation Looks.

Lisa Bahaved.

In the White Mountains there is unanswerable argument for the doctrine of a plurality of worlds. Such perfectly beauty and such grandeur could exist but in a mighty scheme. Here is the bottom of the Ocean, with its wonderful caverns and its wild flowers, and here is the top of the Mountains, with its pure air and its glorious sunshine. Here is the Valley, with its rich verdure and its fragrance of clover and all sweet grasses, and here is the Desert, with its sand and its rocks. Here is the Forest, with its dark shades and its wild beasts, and here is the Garden, with its fruits and its flowers. Here is the Cataract, with its foaming waters, and here is the Fountain, with its gentle rill. Here is the Lake, with its placid bosom, and here is the Torrent, with its rushing tide. Here is the Cloud, with its changing hues, and here is the Rainbow, with its glorious arch. Here is the Thunder, with its awful voice, and here is the Echo, with its mocking answer. Here is the Earthquake, with its terrible power, and here is the Sunbeam, with its gentle influence. Here is the Tempest, with its fierce blasts, and here is the Zephyr, with its soft breath. Here is the Avalanche, with its crushing weight, and here is the Snowflake, with its delicate form. Here is the Sun, with its glory, and here is the Moon, with its beauty. Here is the Star, with its twinkling, and here is the Comet, with its train. Here is the Universe, with its infinite variety, and here is the World, with its wonders. Here is the Creator, with his power, and here is man, with his weakness. Here is the Mountain, and here is the Mouse. Here is the Eagle, and here is the Wren. Here is the Lion, and here is the Lamb. Here is the Elephant, and here is the Fly. Here is the Whale, and here is the Minnow. Here is the Ostrich, and here is the Humming Bird. Here is the Camel, and here is the Dove. Here is the Tiger, and here is the Kitten. Here is the Wolf, and here is the Dog. Here is the Serpent, and here is the Worm. Here is the Bear, and here is the Squirrel. Here is the Fox, and here is the Hare. Here is the Deer, and here is the Goat. Here is the Ox, and here is the Sheep. Here is the Horse, and here is the Ass. Here is the Cat, and here is the Rat. Here is the Mole, and here is the Bat. Here is the Owl, and here is the Robin. Here is the Hawk, and here is the Swallow. Here is the Partridge, and here is the Chicken. Here is the Duck, and here is the Goose. Here is the Peacock, and here is the Turkey. Here is the Pigeon, and here is the Crow. Here is the Blackbird, and here is the Jay. Here is the Linnet, and here is the Canary. Here is the Lark, and here is the Nightingale. Here is the Mocking Bird, and here is the Parrot. Here is the Magpie, and here is the Monkey. Here is the Snake, and here is the Eel. Here is the Frog, and here is the Toad. Here is the Lizard, and here is the Chameleon. Here is the Butterfly, and here is the Bee. Here is the Spider, and here is the Caterpillar. Here is the Grasshopper, and here is the Cricket. Here is the Glowworm, and here is the Beetle. Here is the Snail, and here is the Tortoise. Here is the Oyster, and here is the Lobster. Here is the Shrimp, and here is the Crab. Here is the Flea, and here is the Louse. Here is the Mite, and here is the Microscope. Here is the Telescope, and here is the Eye. Here is the Ear, and here is the Tongue. Here is the Nose, and here is the Mouth. Here is the Hand, and here is the Foot. Here is the Arm, and here is the Leg. Here is the Finger, and here is the Toe. Here is the Nail, and here is the Hair. Here is the Head, and here is the Heart. Here is the Liver, and here is the Lungs. Here is the Stomach, and here is the Bowels. Here is the Blood, and here is the Bone. Here is the Flesh, and here is the Skin. Here is the Sinew, and here is the Vein. Here is the Artery, and here is the Nerve. Here is the Muscle, and here is the Joint. Here is the Gristle, and here is the Fat. Here is the Brain, and here is the Skull. Here is the Face, and here is the Beard. Here is the Whisker, and here is the Mustache. Here is the Eyebrow, and here is the Eyelash. Here is the Forehead, and here is the Temple. Here is the Cheek, and here is the Chin. Here is the Throat, and here is the Neck. Here is the Shoulder, and here is the Elbow. Here is the Wrist, and here is the Ankle. Here is the Knee, and here is the Thigh. Here is the Hip, and here is the Back. Here is the Rump, and here is the Tail. Here is the Skeleton, and here is the Ghost. Here is the Alphabet, and here is the Finish.

THE NAVAL FETES OF CHERBOURG.

Arrival of Her Majesty—Reception by the Emperor—Review of the Fleet—Grand Display of Fireworks—Illumination of the Squadron—Splendid Scene.

Cherbourg, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir: Your correspondent was on board the Imperial yacht when the Empress arrived at the entrance of the harbor, and I have been thus enabled to give you a full account of the proceedings.

The Empress will disembark at the Quai Napoleon, where a platform would be erected, and the Emperor would receive her majesty on the platform. The Empress would then enter a carriage with the Emperor, and proceed to the Hotel de la Marine, where apartments had been prepared for her majesty. The Empress would then receive the ladies who attended at the Hotel de la Marine. The Emperor would then proceed to the Hotel de la Marine, and receive the officers who attended at the Hotel de la Marine. The Empress would then receive the officers

[illegible] Valuation and Taxes.

The Valuation of Boston continues and Changes in Taxation—Reason Grace Comp—Sects in [illegible] Democratic—Church—Democratic—A New Appointee in No. 6—Mr. Keyes—Cost of the Know-Nothing Reign—Commissioners of the New York Times.

Boston Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The valuation of property in the city of Boston has now been completed, and shows the following results: Real estate, $188,810,700; personal, $107,161,700; total, $295,971,400. As compared with the valuation of last year, there has been a decrease of about three and a third millions, on the valuation then was $298,111,900; but real estate has increased in value nearly four millions, while personal has decreased considerably over seven millions. This corresponds with what has taken place in other cities, and over the country generally, I suppose. It agrees with the maintenance of the rate of taxation, while almost everything else has declined in price.

The total amount of tax to be raised is $2,278,-000, and the rate of taxation is 86 cents per $100, being a decrease of 5 cents on last year, when the rate was 91 cents on the $100. This decrease is partially owing to the distribution of the State tax, of which we have the benefit to the amount of $400,000, but somewhat to the increase of the polls, which, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, has been raised from $1 50 to $2 10, or 40 per cent. Property has got the better of men in this case, and it is probable that suits will be brought to recover money paid as property-taxes that make years past, the aggregate of which would be enormous, and would make some of our towns swear. There is not a single argument that is given in support of the Court's decision, that does not, with quite as forcible to the past as to the present or the future—to the restoration of money illegally obtained, as to the cessation of the practice of illegally obtaining it.

In Lynn the valuation is over $9,000,000, nearly two-thirds being of real estate, and the rate of taxation is only 79 cents on $100.

Our fishermen complain warmly of the course pursued by their French competitors, who endeavor to monopolize the "grounds" by means of nets, which are not only numerous in the aggregate, but large in each case, containing at least 1,000 hooks. Our men can't go anywhere without being themselves caught in their gigantic nets, which are such things as the giants and gnats of other days might have used, had they existed to any extent. Thus the French, though in a different sense from the old-fashioned one, are "fishers of men." To all remonstrances the French reply with abuse, and accuse the Americans of cutting and stealing their trolls, which, perhaps, are not always unfounded accusations. If the English had been first-hand, what a row there would have been about it, and how our republican orators would have spouted concerning the outrages! But, as the Democrats have resolved to destroy the fisheries, and as the French can do no wrong to us, I suppose what is happening is all right.

Four crops of grass have been cut from the Common this year, the last on August 13. There's time enough for another crop. The Common is getting to be a farm as well as an institution. It is very old, and was, I think, originally a sort of cow pasture and training field, laid out and reserved more than 200 years ago. It was also a rendezvous, at a very early period. An Englishman, who was here in 1671, says of it: "On the south there is a small but pleasant common, where the gallants, a little before sunset, walk with their Marmalet madams, as we do in the Morefields, till the nine-o'clock bell rings them home to their respective habitations; when presently the constables walk their rounds, to see good order kept, and to take up loose people." We are not quite so strict now, and people walk later on the Common. Our ancestors were not so poetical as were your Dutch predecessors, who gave the name of *Maykens Pondje*, or Virgin's Path, to the place where the girls walked with their gallants, and which you now call Maiden-lane; and nothing but cus. connects the Common with the love-stories of long ago. But it is a capital pasture, and would make a splendid milk farm, which is to be thought of in these days of swill and milkmen.

The injunction on the South Boston Railroad has been partially removed by Judge METCALF, but the case is to be argued in full before Judge SHAW, on the 16th. It is thought that the Old Colony Railroad Company is acting like a pretty considerable bit of a nuisance in this business.

The prospect of selling Federal-street Church improves; 44 of the 54 pewholders who attended the last meeting on the subject voting for the sale, and this, probably, indicates about the proportion of those who were not present, and yet would sell. The views of the absentees, who number 66, are to be ascertained, and if 15 of them shall vote "Aye," that will make a majority, in company with the 44. The church will then be removed to Boylston-street. It is high time for the change. Federal-street having become one of the principal marts of the temple of Mammon, where a church is much out of place, and is a kind of perpetual insult to the genius of the *genus loci*. I can remember it as dull and dreary a quarter as even the agreeable inmates of the Castle of Indolence could have desired for their town situation—a sort of "Long-street in the Borough." But all that is now gone, and nothing but buying and selling, and Irish residences, are there to be found. The change is almost as great as that which came over Milk-street in an earlier day. My recollections do not take my mind's eye back to the time when Devonshire-street was the fact that men and women, and even children, lived and died and were buried in State-street. Yet so it was, and that not very long ago either. There were beautiful residences there, with terraces, and gardens and trees that sighed so loudly, I suppose, as the wretches who now are daily "done to death" in their heartless Baltic. It seems difficult to believe this, but you'll find old Bostonians making allusion to King-street—that was its first name—which shows how much it has changed from the aspect it presented when it belonged to the fashionable part of the town.

There is much work doing at the Navy-yard. The Roanoke is so nearly ready for sea that she is expected to take on board the *Colorado*'s officers and crew to-morrow or the next day. The *Levant* is to be taken out of dock soon, and then the *Constitution* will go in. The latter is to have her masts shortened. The *Hartford*, steam-sloop, is nearly built, and there are about 200 men employed on her. She is 2,700 tons. The keel for a new vessel was laid on Saturday last. She is to be only of 900 tons, a mere bagatelle, and is called a gun-boat. This is the craft that somebody suggests should be called the *Marblehead*. There are 1,400 men employed in the Yard.

The valuation of Roxbury shows, of real estate, $12,397,800, and of personal, $5,172,600. The rate of taxation is 95 cents on the $100, and $1 71 on polls. Expenses for current year, $172,508 32

I am not going to brag any more about our weather. It has rained, more or less, and is good deal more than less, for a week, and though sultry now, is as wet under foot as in the middle of a January thaw. I should say that corn is nowhere, and that there is nothing of the *last hay crop*.

The Democrats of this city held their meetings for the choice of delegates to the State Convention on the evening of the 11th. They were numerously attended, and a large delegation was chosen, comprising many of the best members of the party. The name of the venerable PETER HOWES, one of the staunchest of the old Webster Whigs, appears in the list. It is about time for Mr. HASKELL to have a place under the State administration, in company with Mr. HAYES. The *Herald*, which ought to know, says that a large majority of the delegates are in favor of the nomination of Governor GARDNER and the present Governor and Council. Governor and the Second Floor are getting up a ground about the "unanimity" of the Democratic Party. *No two Democratic pa-*

pers ever agreed in Boston, or even still no agree. Col. GARDNER just returned from Europe just in time to wield a hoe in the night. Prior while he was on the Continent of the *Bulgaria*, I hear that his long gun cost his Anglophobia, and had but sight of an Englishman eating a Yankee while he was abroad. I am gratified to be able to add, that his health is much improved, and that he enters upon his 58th year with a renewal of his youth, as if he had had a good long visit in the *Fontaine de Jouvence*.

There is actually another candidate started up to join the "innumerable caravan" of Republican aspirants in the Sixth Congressional District. This is Mr. BERTRAM, a worthy merchant of Salem, and very much such a man as the late Mr. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS. He is in the African trade, and goes in for gold dust, and iron, and palm oil, and all the rest of the good things that come from the land of our dark-skinned brothers. If he has any chance, then must Mr. UPHAM go to the wall; but if they don't stop bringing forward candidates in No. 6, there'll be nothing there but candidates.

They say that Mr. E. L. KEYES, who formerly had so prominent a place among our politicians, is dying in the Lunatic Asylum, to which he has been for some time confined. His mind, formerly one of the most vigorous in the country, is nearly gone. He came into politics nearly twenty years ago, but was slow in getting a position. He represented Dedham in the House, and Norfolk County in the Senate; and, being of Abolition views, he joined the Free-Soilers in '48, having previously acted with the Whigs. He was a leader of the Coalition, which party sent him to the Senate, and to the Constitutional Convention. He showed a good deal of shrewdness in getting office, and Governor BOUTWELL kept him pretty closely employed, giving him appointments that lasted long after his Excellency had himself been used up, and were profitable; but, like most of the Governor's appointments, this one did him no credit. Other men of influence tried hard to keep the man up—but I suppose when a fellow is bent upon going to the devil, go he will, the attraction being so great. He had good points, and the finest voice for an orator, I think, that I ever heard, and I have listened to almost all the great Northern speakers, from WEBSTER downward, of the last thirty years, or thereabout. He was as much ahead of Gov. BANKS as the Governor is ahead of ordinary men, but then the latter is more uniformly equal, and if he never soared so high as Mr. KEYES in oratory, he never fell so low as that gentleman when speaking. Mr. KEYES is the only man that ever filled the Hall of Representatives here, a place seemingly built for the late Mr. Stentor to practice in, and to test his ability to outroar the ocean. It was a positive pleasure to hear him (Mr. KEYES, not Stentor) speak in that hall, so powerful and so musical was his voice, and without any reference to what he was arguing, for or against, or whether he spoke sense or nonsense, but it was the music of the drum and the cannon.

The call issued by the Know Nothing Committee is of some consequence, as indicating that the leading men of that party are resolved upon holding fast to their organization. It is couched in such language as to show unmistakeable hostility to the national administration and to the State administration, to BUCHANAN and to BANKS, to Red Democracy and to Black Republicanism. Lecomptonism is openly denounced, and the removal of Judge LORING is indirectly denounced, but with quite enough of directness to leave no room for mistake in men's minds here. This conveys the impression that the overtures to an alliance, which have been made, though informally, to the Know Nothings, through Democratic papers, are not acceptable to them. It is supposed that better results may follow from attempts at such an alliance in the various State, Senatorial and Representative districts, the majority of which might (but will not) be carried by the enemies of BANKS. The Democrats, however, so cheated the Know Nothings last year, as to make the mass of the latter very shy of any advances from the former. If GARDNER had not been solemnly assured of the support of fifteen thousand Democrats, he never would have allowed himself to be nominated against BANKS, and the opposition to the latter would have assumed a "straight Republican" character, and might have come to something; but the moment the Abolitionists saw their old enemy, GARDNER, fighting BANKS, they were reconciled to the matter and went in for him, which enabled him to win handsomely. It was not that they loved BANKS much, but that they hated GARDNER more, and they are "good haters." It is unlucky for the Governor that there is to be no coalition formed against him, so as to compel certain men to vote for him rather than see their extreme enemies triumph. He needs something to be done for him, as he has made enemies by his appointments, and, as some say, by an arrogance of demeanor that in all times has been supposed to characterize the *parvenu*. As to arrogance, I can't speak, not having seen his Excellency for some years; but he was used to be a very pleasant, agreeable man, and he must be altered sadly if he has become disagreeable. The bad-appointments' charge may be better founded, for he has made some queer ones; but, after all, would any appointments have been satisfactory to everybody? He can't be beaten; but then, as some poet or other has it, "not to go forward is to go backward," and he ought, to preserve his position, to change his great plurality of 1857 into a handsome majority in 1858. This he could do if his various enemies were to be so foolish as to attempt to coalesce against him, which they will not do. They are not fools, and each division will fight on its own account so far as the Governorship is concerned—and they will find their account in so doing.

There are ugly stories current respecting corruption in the Back Bay business, and involving very high names indeed. As I can get nothing authentic I postpone remarks on the subject; but if half that is said be true, the Wolcott and Wool affair will be lost sight of under a heap of Back Bay mud.

THYME.

Miss Fox and the Spirit-Rappers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some remarks in Monday's TIMES *having* done gross injustice to Miss MARGARETTA FOX, space for correction is asked in her behalf. She renounced Spiritualism, and separated herself from all association with Spiritualists *five years ago*, when she was but sixteen years of age. She was then placed for three years at a private school, where the subject was never mentioned. Her renunciation did not imply any charge of imposture against the Spiritualists, who have so long regarded her as a stranger and respected her prejudices; but it was made at the request of a friend, whose wishes were sacred to her, and her promise never, in any way whatever, to have aught to do with Spiritualism, was religiously kept, even after the death of this friend It is, therefore, as unjust to her as it is painful and distressing to her feelings, to be publicly and rudely spoken of as a "Spirit-Rapper," one who *has just* "recanted," &c., &c. The seclusion of years should have protected her from such notice. It is proper to add that she has never had any acquaintance with Mrs. CORA HATCH, Mrs. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS or any other spiritual medium out of her father's family.

Affairs in Newfoundland.

From the Boston Journal.

The mail from Newfoundland, which was brought from Halifax by the *Niagara*, left St. Johns a few hours previous to the reception of the news of the successful laying of the telegraph cable. The papers we have received speak very despondingly of the last attempt then being made, and as we have been informed by telegraph, the preparations made at the terminus to receive the squadron test fled that all hope of a successful termination of the enterprise had been given up by the Newfoundlanders.

The British Government decline to afford Imperial aid to secure the project of direct steam communication between the Island and the Continents of Europe and America, unless some more competent agents undertake the work than the parties in whose behalf that aid had been sought—they having had a contract (to convey troops to India) with the same parties before, which had to be terminated by reason of the contractors' inability to carry out the agreement.

We copied from the Salem *Gazette*, last week, a statement respecting the proceedings of the French fishermen on the Banks, the extensive use of whose buttows having the effect of driving our fishermen from the fishing grounds altogether, as they have already served the Newfoundland fishermen. Now we have advices from the Labrador which affirm that imperative orders have been given by the French naval commander to all the settlers, other than French, on the north side of Newfoundland (the south side of Straits of Belleisle) to quit the coast and give up fishing. Some of the inhabitants, it is said, have been in possession of their habitations for nearly a hundred years, yet have been ordered to leave their fishing stations before the first of August—notwithstanding the liberal professions of concord and amity expressed by the French officials on the occasion of the presentation to the British Government of the remonstrance of the Newfoundlanders against French encroachments. These advices also state that large fields of ice, extending some hundred miles north of the Straits of Belleisle, were floating about, and no sealing had made their appearance, except that it was feared the salmon and pot-ted fishery would prove a failure, as shown by reason of the large quantities of drift ice along the coast, which prevented fishermen from setting nets.

Postmaster-General BROWN has declined a jubilee dinner tendered him by the citizens of Memphis, but writes an interesting letter on Post-office affairs in reference to the invitation:

GENTLEMEN: I am here in your beautiful and prosperous city, on a rapid visit to Arkansas, where my private affairs require my attention. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to partake of a public dinner, tendered to me by my personal and political friends at Memphis, but the necessity of my return to Washington at the earliest possible moment deprives me of the gratification of accepting your kind invitation.

Any testimonial from my fellow-citizens indicating their approval of the manner in which I have discharged my public duties, is always agreeable, but this one from the people of Memphis is peculiarly gratifying to me.

The apparent conflict of interest between your city and St. Louis in establishing the great Overland Mail Route to California, seemed to preclude the possibility of arranging that route in a manner at once most beneficial to the country and satisfactory to the two cities, whose interests would be most materially affected thereby. But I was happily enabled to accomplish these objects by making both places termini of the route, thus conferring equal benefits on them, and giving postal and traveling facilities to all parts of our extensive country. The cities and States lying on both sides of the Mississippi can scarcely be dissatisfied with the arrangement lately made for opening a free communication with California, and of developing the resources, mineral and agricultural, of that vast and interesting country which lies between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The routes from New-Orleans by Tehuantepec and from the same great city by St. Antonio and overland to St. Diego, give to Louisiana and Texas all they can desire. The routes from Memphis and St. Louis, uniting at Fort Smith, confer on Tennessee, Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri, most important advantages. The route from Independence to Santa Fé, and thence to California, and the one from Hannibal and St. Josephs through the South Pass to Salt Lake City and to Sacramento, furnish very great facilities to all parts of Missouri and incidentally to the Northwestern States, which will be easily and promptly reached by branches from the great route.

I trust that Memphis will also be greatly benefitted by the system of express mails which has been recently organized. Under that system the mails are sent from the great cities on the Atlantic to those on the Mississippi River, in what, at one period, would have been considered an incredibly short space of time. From Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, they are sent to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, under the care of agents who travel with them nearly the entire route, giving their receipt for them at starting, and taking one on delivery, all of which receipts are forthwith forwarded to the Department. In this way we are now enabled, whenever a robbery is committed or a failure takes place, to know exactly in whose hands the same occurred. By these means depredations are often prevented, and the arrival of the mails secured with as much certainty as that of passengers. To these *through agents* I have distinctly announced, that if passengers are permitted to go ahead of the mails I will certainly remove them—for there is no reason why one should go faster than the other.

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Murders.

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The Chicago *Times* says: "Seven or eight years ago Mr. C. T. BOGGS, a well-known builder of this city, purchased ten feet of ground from the north side of a lot, fifty feet wide, on State-street, near the corner of Van Buren-street, fronting east. The land was described in his deed by metes and bounds. Subsequently, the remaining portion of the lot was purchased by Mr. JOHN B. BUSCH. The north line of Mr. Busch's building, a two-story frame, was placed forty feet from the south line of the original lot, leaving, as was supposed, Mr. BOGGS's ten feet beyond the north line of the building. On having a survey made, it was found that the original lot, instead of being fifty feet wide, was only forty-nine feet and seven or eight inches, and that Mr. BUSCH'S building projected some three or four inches upon Mr. BOGGS' ten-foot strip.

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Mr. BUSCH, and his son FRANCIS BUSCH, declared their intention to resist the claim of Mr. BOGGS to the uttermost, and threats of violence were hinted at in case the workmen should attempt to take down the wall. Having the law on his side, however, Mr. BOGGS determined to proceed, and, in order to avoid the violence which had been threatened, he applied to the Mayor for a *posse* of police to preserve the peace, while his workmen were engaged in removing so much of the wall as stood upon his land. In pursuance of this request the Mayor issued the following order to his favorite, Lieutenant NICHOLS:

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Postmaster-General BROWN has declined a jubilee dinner tendered him by the citizens of Memphis, but writes an interesting letter on Post-office affairs in reference to the invitation:

GENTLEMEN: I am here in your beautiful and prosperous city, on a rapid visit to Arkansas, where my private affairs require my attention. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to partake of a public dinner, tendered to me by my personal and political friends at Memphis, but the necessity of my return to Washington at the earliest possible moment deprives me of the gratification of accepting your kind invitation.

Any testimonial from my fellow-citizens indicating their approval of the manner in which I have discharged my public duties, is always agreeable, but this one from the people of Memphis is peculiarly gratifying to me.

The apparent conflict of interest between your city and St. Louis in establishing the great Overland Mail Route to California, seemed to preclude the possibility of arranging that route in a manner at once most beneficial to the country and satisfactory to the two cities, whose interests would be most materially affected thereby. But I was happily enabled to accomplish these objects by making both places termini of the route, thus conferring equal benefits on them, and giving postal and traveling facilities to all parts of our extensive country. The cities and States lying on both sides of the Mississippi can scarcely be dissatisfied with the arrangement lately made for opening a free communication with California, and of developing the resources, mineral and agricultural, of that vast and interesting country which lies between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The routes from New-Orleans by Tehuantepec and from the same great city by St. Antonio and overland to St. Diego, give to Louisiana and Texas all they can desire. The routes from Memphis and St. Louis, uniting at Fort Smith, confer on Tennessee, Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri, most important advantages. The route from Independence to Santa Fé, and thence to California, and the one from Hannibal and St. Josephs through the South Pass to Salt Lake City and to Sacramento, furnish very great facilities to all parts of Missouri and incidentally to the Northwestern States, which will be easily and promptly reached by branches from the great route.

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HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE IN PITTSFIELD, LORAIN COUNTY, O.—On Wednesday morning of the present week, the wife of Mr WILLIAMS, a wealthy farmer living in Pittsfield, Lorain Co., O., committed suicide by hanging herself by a strip of a sheet to a corner of the house. A deaf and dumb daughter of the deceased, who was some twelve years of age, was also found dead. It is supposed that Mrs. WILLIAMS first hung the girl, and then hung herself. No satisfactory reasons are now known. Mrs WILLIAMS had commenced an action for a divorce in the Court of Common Pleas of Lorain Co, which a few days before the killing of herself and child was amicably settled, and the suit withdrawn.

Additional particulars, says the Cleveland *Herald*, relative to the occurrence, by a gentleman who has just returned from Pittsfield, are given. The tragedy occurred on Monday evening, the 9th inst; the settlement of the divorce case took place on the same day. Mrs. WILLIAMS had filed her bill against her husband giving for cause cruelty and neglect of duty, and the sympathy of the entire neighborhood—and a neighborhood second to none for respectability—was with her, as her husband, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, is a shiftless, dissipated man. Mrs. WILLIAMS is a woman respected by all who knew her, but on the Monday referred to, charges of gross immorality were made against her, and witnesses were said to be ready to prove them, and the nature of such charges were, if proved against her, such as to defeat her application for divorce. Under this state of things she withdrew her divorce case, receiving from WILLIAMS forty dollars of money, a promise for four hundred and sixty dollars more and a deed for fifty acres of land for the benefit of the deaf and dumb girl. This deed was drawn, but remained in the hands of WILLIAMS' lawyer. The belief of the neighbors now is, that Mrs. WILLIAMS was the victim of a conspiracy, and after she had settled the suit, her agony of mind at the position she was placed in drove her to the perpetration of the terrible deed.

The body of the deaf and dumb daughter was found hanging by the neck, and the feet tied to the rounds of a chair; if her feet had been free they would have touched the floor. Mrs. WILLIAMS used a sheet for the purpose, tearing it in two, hanging the daughter with one half and herself with the other half. A neighbor saw Mrs. WILLIAMS, early in the morning, hanging dead at the corner of the house. The family with whom Mrs. WILLIAMS was living were all away from home, except a child of perhaps four or five years. This child says that in the night she got up and saw the deaf and dumb girl "a swinging in the back room;" that Mrs. WILLIAMS took the deaf and dumb girl down, and put her in bed with this little child, and that the deaf and dumb girl "felt cold." This, of course, is a child's story, but it is supposed that perhaps Mrs. WILLIAMS did take the body down and put it in the child's bed, so as to induce the child again to go to sleep.

Four letters were found, written, as is supposed, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, as they were in her handwriting, but unsigned. One was directed to L. D. ROSE, one to BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, one to CHARLES CANFIELD, and another to DANIEL WILLIAMS or Mrs. NORTON. The letter to ROSE was not read before the Coroner's jury, for prudential reasons, and in this connection we may mention that a warrant has been issued against ROSE. The contents of the letter to ROSE, although not given to the jury, was in effect that he had been the means of ruining her. The letter to DANIEL WILLIAMS or Mrs. NORTON gave directions as to her burial, telling them to take money from her trunk for the purpose.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, that the deaths were produced by the hands of Mrs. WILLIAMS. The funeral of the two was on Thursday, and called together an immense concourse of people. WILLIAMS was in Brooklyn when his wife and daughter were hanged, and went home as soon as he learned of their death, remaining there to the funeral.

ULTRAMONTANISM CHECKMATED.—The *Evening Mail* brings to light a domestic incident so plainly illustrative of the growth of Papal intolerance since the Roman Church in Ireland was handed over to the exclusive dominion of Dr. CULLEN, that, even with a just repugnance to intrude upon the sanctuary of private life, the journal sets forth these facts from a sense of what is due to society: "The Marquis of SLIGO was on Tuesday last married by special license to the daughter of Mr. ANTHONY NUGENT, of Pallas, County of Galway. The lady, a Roman Catholic, was a distant relative of her noble *fiancé*, but within those degrees which the Holy See reserves for a special dispensation when persons so connected advise themselves (as the French say) to get married. How the Pope's fiat could make that which the Church holds to be immoral in itself more proper than it would be without his sanction, can only be known to infallibility. But most of our readers are aware that it is one of the absurdities of the Romish canon, that while first cousins may intermarry without leave asked of the Church, cousins further removed than that close degree of proximity are prohibited, unless for special reason approved at Rome. It is somewhat remarkable that another daughter of Mr. NUGENT was married some time ago to Sir THOMAS BURKE, who was more nearly related than Lord SLIGO to the sisters. But to him a ready permission was granted which has been denied to the noble marquis. The reader will ask, what is the reason of this distinction? Marry, this it is—Lord SLIGO is a Protestant. To the prayer offered to his Holiness for a dispensation permitting Miss NUGENT to marry the noble marquis, the answer was, as we are informed, short and simple—an emphatic No. The noble couple have, therefore, been married according to the form of the Established Church, without the supplementary ceremony of a Roman Catholic marriage which has been usual in such occasions. Ultramontane audacity will not hesitate to deny that they are married at all, and to brand their union (*fœlix faustumque sit!*) with a very odious name. But the well-informed members of the Roman Catholic community are well pleased at the result, and they highly approve the spirit of the fair bride in refusing to be such a "slave of the ring" as her spiritual directors would fain have made her. The marriage, though strictly private, was solemnized in the presence of several Roman Catholics of high station, who thereby testified the sense entertained by their order of this insolent attempt to supersede the paternal authority, and place all their domestic relations and affections in the absolute control of the priest. They do not think (whatever it may please the Pope and Dr. CULLEN to suppose) that it would conduce to the happiness of their family circles or tend to guard them against disagreeable intrusions, should the rule be once established that when a young lady receives a proposal of marriage she must ignore her parents, and refer the suitor to Father MULLIGAN or the Most Rev. Dr. M'SHANE. It is no wonder that they recalcitrate."—*London Sun.*

MURDER AT RONDOUT.—A man named BERNARD MCDERMOTT was murdered a few nights since at Rondout. Two men named MCCOY and BARRY were arrested on suspicion of being participators in the crime, and stand committed. Another man, named JOS. LYNCH, has disappeared, and a reward of $100 has been offered for his arrest.

BOAT CAPSIZED—ONE MAN DROWNED.—WILLIAM CONNOR was drowned in the river near Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, on Thursday evening. It appears that he was in a boat with two other men, named RICHARD BARRETT and JAMES MCMULLEN, when the boat capsized, and CONNOR was drowned. At last accounts the body had not been recovered.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been, by the Hudson River boats, 3,340 bbls. Flour, 5,015 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Oats and 449 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—are in limited request at former rates. $6 for Pots, and $6 06 @ 6 06½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at previous quotations: Java, 15c @ 16c.; Maracaibo, 11c. @ 13c.; Laguayra, 11c. @ 11½c.; Rio, 9¾ @ 11½c.; Bahia, 9c. @ 9¾c., all four months; and St. Domingo, 9½c @ 9¾c., cash, ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON state that the week's receipts have been 25,150 bags Rio, and the sales 3,500 bags Rio. Stock of all kinds this morning, 81,040 bags, including 28,951 bags Rio, 7,320 bags St. Domingo, 6,200 Bahia, 4,230 bags Maracaibo, 3,758 bags Government Java and 2,490 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—*Is in request at uniform prices.*

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13	13	13¼	13¼

DRY GOODS—The auction sale by HASKILL & CAZ, Friday, was satisfactory, and the goods sold brought rather less money than was obtained for similar fabrics at the latest public sale. The catalogue was not a very attractive one.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is sparingly supplied with desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which is fairly steady, especially at extreme prices. Other kinds are depressed and languid.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 25	@ $3 43
Rejected Extra State	3 50	@ 3 75
Standard Superfine State	3 80	@ 4 00

NEW FALL STOCK.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at the Times Building, No. 41 Park-Row, corner of Nassau-st. Terms, $1 per week; $4 per month; $12 per year; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Any person sending a club of ten names, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Advertisements will be inserted in the "New-York Times," at the usual rates.

Communications for the Paper should be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Irish Emigrant—Rosalie.
BURTON'S THEATRE, CHESTNUT—Mose Curtis—Jealous Husband—Rustling a Bride.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Flute—Orfeo—Swiss Cottage.
AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thompson's Trained Ass.
PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Fireworks.

Ocean Steamships.

For Liverpool.....Aug. 19
For Southampton.....Aug. 17
For Glasgow.....Aug. 20

Departure of Mails.

For California, &c.....3½ P.M.
For Europe.....12 M.
For Boston.....3½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
For Albany.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
For Western Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
For Philadelphia.....3½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
For Washington.....4 P.M.

☞ Mr. E. E. Cornell, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and readers with the New-York Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The celebration of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph yesterday, was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations in the City for a very long period. Without suspicion of the calamity that was to succeed in the final illumination, all was joy and rejoicing during the day and evening. The City Hall and other public buildings, and numerous residences, were brilliantly illuminated, and the display of fire-works on the City Hall and Central Park and elsewhere, were unprecedented. At 10 o'clock all was quiet. The rockets had been exploded; the illuminating lamps had burned out, and the immense concourse of people had retired to their homes. All were satisfied with the demonstration, and were prepared to retire to rest without a single regret connected with the occasion. But at near midnight the downtown bell on the City Hall sounded. Soon after it was known that the City Hall itself was on fire, and had been for some time. The hour of its present known, the fire commenced near the base of the cupola. It was soon (if several persons) seen after 11 o'clock, though this was unannounced by the bell-ringer until near 12. Then the Fire Department was aroused and in a very brief space of time a very large number of engines, with their Companies, were at the scene and in operation. But the height of the cupola, which was now enveloped in flames, was too high to be reached effectively by any of the streams of water.

The consequence was, that notwithstanding every effort was made that could be made to extinguish the flames, the fire not only ascended, but descended, until the roof and the interior of the upper story was entirely destroyed. For a long time fears were entertained for the safety of the Records in the County Clerk's Office; in the Office of Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council; in the Sheriff's Office; in the Library, and other departments of the City Government, the records of which are kept in the City Hall. Mr. Myers, one of the Clerks under Mr. Valentine, arrived at the scene early, and caused policemen to be placed at several entrances to the Records with directions that as soon as they should be endangered, to commence their removal to a place of safety. It was feared that the flooring, so soon as the base had burned away, would fall, and, crushing in the several floors, would communicate fire to every part of the building. But the result was otherwise. The cupola stood until almost entirely consumed, and at an early hour this morning the fire was extinguished. The damage by fire is principally to the upper story of the building; the damage by water is inconsiderable. The Records, it is believed, have not been seriously injured, and if so, only by the water that was so freely poured on the burning timbers.

The unsatisfactory character of the Queen's Message to the President, as published in the papers of yesterday morning, is accounted for by the fact that it was incomplete. Its transmission was commenced on Monday, but was interrupted in order to make some slight repairs at Valentia, and through the part received, which is but the concluding paragraph, was sent South as the original Message. It was not all at Trinity Bay until a quarter yesterday morning. We publish it this morning entire, together with the President's reply, which he decided to allow to remain unaltered. We also publish Mayor Tiemann's Message to the Lord Mayor of London, which was forwarded yesterday.

The extraordinary interest felt by the public in the Illustrious Visitor, and a desire to witness her arrival, and the honors to be paid to her officers and crew for the noble part they have taken in laying the Atlantic Cable, drew large numbers to Staten Island, who, for two days past, have waited patiently for her appearance. All sorts of speculations were inculged in as to the cause of her detention, and finally the opinion became general that some accident must have happened to her machinery, and obliged her to proceed under sail. The arrival of the *Susanna*, however, quieted all apprehensions for her safety, the Captain of that vessel reporting that he fell in with the *Niagara* on Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a pilot having on board of her from the *Mary Taylor*, No. 2, which also supplied a pilot to the *Saxonia*. The former was proceeding slowly under sail, her engine revolving at a low rate of speed. She is, no doubt, already at the entrance of this port, and she will receive the salutes ordered to be fired from Fort Hamilton as she passes up the bay.

The screw steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton, on the 4th of August, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Niagara* at Boston, but not so late, by three days, as those brought by the *Arabia*, and telegraphed from St. Johns. The extracts, which we publish elsewhere from our English files, are of an interesting character. On the last day of August the British Parliament was prorogued by the Lord Chancellor in the absence of the Queen. The Royal Message receives a severe criticism from the *Times*. We also print, from the special correspondence of the *Times*, an account of the commencement of the grand naval fêtes at Cherbourg. It is announced, on the authority of a semi-official Madrid print, that Great Britain had offered ample apologies for the recent aggressions of her cruisers on the Cuban coast.

Brigham Young has at last concluded to forego his contumacy relative to the Superintendency of Indian Affairs for Utah. He has sent a communication to the Indian Bureau, in which he expresses his willingness to give way to Dr. Forney. He, however, asks for an allowance of $10,000 to reimburse him for food and presents to the Indians, which he alleges were disbursed in order to conciliate and keep them in check during the march of the troops. It is considered probable, that he conciliated the Indians for his own purposes, and now wants the Government to pay the expenses.

The decrease of the increase of yellow fever in New-Orleans it has been deemed advisable to omit the publication of the number of deaths.

Mr. Monoghan, a Democratic Committee, aged 30 years, was shot dead by Mr. Hall, aged 60 years, on the 3d inst., at No. 267 Houston-st. Hall was arrested last night. Monoghan boarded at the boarding-house, No. 228 Houston-st., kept by Hall's wife. Hall, it is said, had been jealous of Monoghan, and had threatened to kill him.

The Board of Governors met at the Workhouse, yesterday. The Warden of Blackwell's Island having refused to recognize the order given by one of the Governors for admission to see a prisoner in the Penitentiary, a resolution was moved and carried to the effect that the Board regarded such conduct as contumacious, and directed a copy of such resolution to be forwarded to him.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday passed the Tax Levy, as before published, with the addition of $50,000 to the Commissioners of Record.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a special meeting last evening, and recommended that a public reception be given to Captain Hudson and Mr. Field upon their arrival, and ask the citizens generally to unite. A Committee was appointed, with $500 to pay expenses to carry the arrangement into effect.

The General Markets, yesterday, exhibited increased firmness for desirable lots of Flour and Wheat, which were very sparingly offered. No important alteration occurred in Corn, Cotton, Coffee, Sugars, or Molasses. Pork was depressed and lower. Other kinds of Provisions were saleable and steady. Rice was inactive. Tobacco was in fair demand. Common Rosin was more sought after at improved prices. Freights were quite heavy.

The Queen's Message.

It is an ungracious task, at a time of general rejoicing and good feeling, to stop in the midst of the popular hilarity to criticise any part of the grand performances which monopolize the popular mind. But we are compelled to do it, ungracious and disagreeable as the task may be. The Message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan—the long looked-for greeting of England to America on the completion of the Telegraph—which was given to the eager public yesterday morning, fell like a damper upon the popular heart, and caused a chilly feeling of disappointment and disgust. For the space of five or six hours there was a positive feeling of contempt and dislike for the sovereign lady of Great Britain, caused by the cold, abrupt, unmeaning and flippant message which had been sent to the President as the greeting of the Majesty of England to the American people. We had abundance of evidence of the feeling caused by this curt message, in a shower of indignant missives which came pouring in upon us from all sorts of people, complaining of the indignity put upon us as a people by the Message of Her Majesty. The glory of the occasion was obscured by this unfortunate Queen's Message, and people began to feel that they had made a sad mistake in imagining that the laying the Cable would have the effect of binding closer in bonds of peace and good feeling, the two nations which should forever be friends and allies. For all this ill-feeling Her Majesty the Queen was happily not in the slightest degree responsible, as we discovered about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It was all owing to that thick-ribbed and incomprehensible stupidity at the "Cyrus Station," which has caused so much annoyance and anxiety to the public ever since the end of the Cable was landed at Trinity Bay. The "Electricians," whoever these mysterious persons may be, who have had control of the Telegraph the past ten days, have shown themselves most miserably deficient in tact and common-sense appreciation of the duties of their post in all their communications with the public. They have never yet given a plain unambiguous statement of the condition of the Telegraph, and the public have not up to this moment any positive information whether or not a message has been successfully transmitted from the Western to the Eastern end of the Cable.

On Monday afternoon there came a message, purporting to be a communication from the member of a body of whom no one had heard before, announcing in very ecstatic language that the Telegraph was in working order, and that it was probable the Queen's Message would be sent to President Buchanan in the course of the evening. At 10½ the long-looked-for Message came along, but in such a doubtful and ambiguous shape that every one felt sure that there must be some mistake about it. Even the President on receiving it doubted its genuineness, and before he ventured to reply to it sent back to inquire if it was really what it purported to be. On being assured that it was, he wrote the very commendable reply which was published. For some reason or other, which has not been explained, the President's reply was not transmitted, and at 11 o'clock came the very gratifying announcement that the Queen's Message of the night before was not the Queen's Message at all, but only a small piece of it, the Telegraph having ceased working when that was delivered, and the remainder of it was then sent on, to the infinite relief of every one. The entire Message was a satisfactory message enough, and, compared with the Queen's communications to her own subjects which we have seen, a very creditable production. It lacked only a date and a signature to render it every way satisfactory. These omissions are really very remarkable. The Queen not being omnipresent, must have been in some particular place when she wrote her Message; either at Windsor Castle, at Buckingham Palace, at Osborne, Cherbourg, or Berlin; and a great historical document, like the first message across the Ocean Telegraph, from the Sovereign of Great Britain to the President of the United States, derives half its value from the place and date where it was written. Why were these important parts of her Message omitted, and why was not her signature appended?

Who wrote it, and when it was written, and whence it was sent, are points on which we are in profound ignorance. We have an almost sure conviction that the Queen herself could never have written the Message, and that she knew nothing about its being sent. It must have been the work of one of her bungling officials. The London *Times* of the 3d inst., in a leader on the Queen's last message to Parliament, says:

"The Queen's English is proverbially ill-used; never more so than yesterday. Our first impressions on reading 'Her Majesty's Message' were unaffected thankfulness that her own lips had not been insulted with its utterance, and a conviction that she could have written one a hundred times better. Who does these things? To what rank or office do they belong? Is anybody at all answerable for them, or is direct authority designedly avoided?"

Who does these things? we repeat. The Queen has always had the reputation of being a woman of good sense in common affairs, and we have no doubt she knows enough to date her letters when she writes them. But why could not the the "Electricians" at Valentia, or the official gentlemen at Queen Station, have given the public some information as to when the Message left the shores of the Atlantic? And why had not Mr. [illegible] when the telegraph had suddenly closed working? Any one but an electrician would at once have perceived that the Message was incomplete, and before judgment was pronounced upon it, the public would have waited patiently for the conclusion. It was due to the public, too, that they should be informed that the Telegraph had ceased working; but not the least intimation of that important fact was given by the electricians.

The Message of Mayor Tiemann to the Lord Mayor of London, a very well-worded one we will remark in a parenthesis, was forwarded to Trinity Bay early yesterday morning; but no reply having been received, we are forced to the unwilling conclusion that the Cable has not yet the power to transmit messages from the West to the East. If that should be the case, why do not the electricians inform the public of the fact?

Sunday on the Canals.

A Convention is summoned to meet in Syracuse on the 14th of next month, for the purpose, as stated in its call, of

"Devising and considering means to promote the better observance of the day—especially in securing the closing of the locks of the State Canals. All the friends of good order are invited to attend, and lend the aid of their presence and council to an effort to reform the abuse of the day of rest."

It is undoubtedly in the power of the Canal Board to order the closing of the locks on Sundays, and in case the Board shall not take this step voluntarily, an act of the Legislature may make it compulsory. Such action either of the Board or of the legislative authority is manifestly the object at which the proposed Convention aims.

Labor on the Canal is and has always been by law subject to the same Sunday regulations which apply to labor in general. Those, therefore, who desire to prevent the passage of boats on that day, can have recourse to the penal statute against Sabbath breaking without any additional action of the State authorities. It is to be presumed, however, that this remedy is deemed inefficient, from the fact that application is to be made for a general closing of the locks.

The sincerity of these friends of Sabbath observance and good order is to be taken for granted. They believe that disorder and Sabbath desecration on the Canal would be diminished by shutting the gates, otherwise they would not ask such a measure at the hands of the Canal Board. Would this be the result? We think not.

What are the facts?

There are several thousands of boats on the Canals, each navigated by several persons, men, women and boys. This population leads a laborious life. Boatmen, as a general rule—though rough, as their calling inclines them to be—are only dissipated and violent in their seasons of idleness. Even at such times, to their credit be it spoken, their habits are far less exceptionable than is commonly believed.

Yet when unemployed, it is very certain that their conduct and conversation are not such as the Sabbath Convention could approve. Now what does that Convention propose? Simply this: that at 12 o'clock every Saturday night, during the season of navigation, the lock-tenders shall refuse to pass boats. The consequence would be that all the boats on the short levels would collect on Sunday about the locks, while so far as some of the long levels are concerned, they might occupy the entire twenty-four hours in running from one to another. As a general thing, however, fifty to a hundred would lie up at a lock, and two or three hundred boatmen be left to pass the Sabbath according to their uncontrolled inclinations. How this is likely to be, the Syracuse Convention can be at no loss to decide.

We therefore put it to those well-intentioned gentlemen, who are at the bottom of the movement, whether they can reasonably anticipate any beneficial effects from closing the locks on Sunday. It is fair to assume that practical good is what they seek. Do they expect it from congregating boat-hands round locks and groceries for twenty-four hours every week? This question of results is the true one to be determined whenever it is proposed to enforce reformatory measures by compulsory processes. We are not to be told that the social, moral, and spiritual welfare of Canal-men would be promoted by abstinence from Sabbath-breaking, and regular attendance upon the means of grace. That point is conceded. Whatever can be done by way of persuasion and conviction should be attempted, to work so desirable a change. But it is another matter altogether when it is proposed to shut the locks, and to place a Sunday guard on each to prevent the boatmen from locking themselves through,—a measure not a whit too high-handed for their enterprise, and one to which they would habitually resort, unless prevented by force.

Rejoicing Over the Cable.

New-York resounded with the firing of cannon, yesterday, at intervals, from daybreak till dark. The streets were gay with the banners and with the flags of all nations. At night the City blazed with illuminations, from tallow dips, gas jets, rockets, and all manner of pyrotechnic displays,—all in honor of the Cable that connects ours and the Mother Continent. The correction in the Times of the *Herald's* false news of the arrival of the *Niagara*, left people in doubt whether the municipal celebration would take place, but still determined to go ahead.

As the *Niagara* did not arrive yesterday, and as there was some rain in the afternoon, and a threat of more, it was supposed that the popular enthusiasm must lie in check still another day, until the illumination of the shot towers and the firing of rockets from the City Hall, about twilight, made it sure that there would be no postponement. The evening proved fair, and the gathering into the vicinity of the Park was greater than we have ever seen it. It was like a brief compacted Fourth of July, or a dozen of them rolled into one. On no occasion, since the foundations of our City was laid, has there been such a general outburst of enthusiasm and joy, as last night. A stranger would have thought we were celebrating a proclamation of peace after a tedious and harrassing war. Every body appeared to be taken by surprise at his neighbor's and his own excitement. It was all over as suddenly as it begun. By 10 o'clock the streets were as quiet as on any common night, and scarcely a bonfire was left burning. So brief an excitement has no reaction, and to-day the City will resume its usual appearance, and plod on as if nothing had happened. As to commence the festivities again, however, and to repeat the demonstrations of delight, the hour that the arrival of the *Niagara* is announced.

The financial strength and commanding business position of the City of New-York have been well tested by the recent negotiations of the General Government on its Treasury Bills and Five per cent. Stock. For the fourteen millions of the former, put up by the Secretary for the best award for the Government, about three-fourths the offers were from New-York. Of the other six millions, nearly the whole was absorbed in this market. When one-half of this six millions issue had been redeemed through the Custom-House, in consequence of the relatively low rate of interest which it at first bore, the sum of $3,000,000 was renewed by the Sub-Treasurer through banks, and Savings' and Trust offices, in this City, without the slightest hesitation. A list was made up for the purpose in fifteen minutes, and the money deposited in gold the next day.

Then came the $10,000,000 five per cent. Stock, offered by the Secretary to the highest bidders. New-York alone offered for about thirty-five millions, or nine-tenths of the whole of the proposals sent in, and to New-York was awarded about $8,700,000, or seven-eighths of the sum asked for by the Secretary. And although Mr. Cobb intimated that he would like to take this money by instalments running through 60 or 70 days, nearly the whole sum was paid at once into the Sub-Treasury here, or in four days after the awards were published. And even this large and very prompt operation has left to our banks about thirty millions in Specie.

We do not say that all the credit of these immense negotiations, or the money with which they were accomplished, belong to New-York alone, any more than the eighty-five millions of bullion in the Bank of England belong to the City of London. We only claim that the financial men and material means are concentred here to carry out with dispatch, and on better terms than offer from any other City or section of the country, undertakings of this nature. This centralization of the moneyed influence of the Union has been going on in favor of New-York for nearly twenty years. After the first breakdown of the Bank of the United States in 1837, Mr. Biddle attempted to retain the rule in Philadelphia, but having nothing but a local or Pennsylvania State Charter, under which to move to this end—the *prestige* of the once proud preeminent, and, for the time, certainly useful National Bank being broken by President Jackson—his failure was, in a few years, made complete. The sceptre had departed from Philadelphia, and the supremacy of the money rule rested, as it ought, upon every rational or commercial principle, long before to have been placed, with the City of New-York. This fact was first fully conceded in 1841. Seven years afterwards another impetus was given to centralization by the discovery of Gold in California, and soon after that by the employment of large European means and credits in the United States following the civil revolutions in France and on the Continent of Europe.

It would perhaps be too much to say that these great financial advantages or privileges have in no sense been abused by this City. We make no such pretension. But it is fair to assume that in no other city in this wide country could they have been less abused, the vast extent of employment considered, or more generously or nationally dispensed. The fact that since the late crisis was to New-York that the scattered, though not exhausted, money resources of the country were first gathered, and that here they have remained, in a stock of bullion which six or eight months since would have been deemed incredible, affords some evidence that our great banking interest was not altogether unfaithful to its trust. The additional fact that the next three most important points in the country—New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston—although showing as well an extraordinary accumulation of bullion, fall short when combined together of the sum total in the City of New-York, might be added to the other evidences of our financial strength.

The allusions to this subject naturally suggest a few words about the currency securities of New-York other than specie. The stability and entire reliability of these will acquit our banking people of neglect in improving their peculiar privileges. The Bank-Note currency of the State of New-York is every way worthy of her central position, and of the influence which her commercial capital wields over the country. There is no such Bank Department in the Union as at Albany; none so ably, so diligently or securely administered, and none that enjoys so firm a basis of Bank-note circulation. We speak as well from what we personally know of the Department, in its admirable details, as from an evidence or test of no small magnitude which has recently transpired, of the security of our State currency. We will name it:

When the crisis of last Fall culminated in the temporary suspension of Bank payments in the City, on the 13th of October, it was proposed that the country Banks of the State should have the means placed at their disposal, of relieving the business of the interior and facilitating remittances to the City. The form of the suggestion was to receive and bank upon the country circulation of New-York, and after the 1st of December, to hold up the resulting balances on hand for five months, redeemable by monthly instalments after January, with six per cent. interest. The movement was gone into by the Associated Banks of the City with some misgiving on the part of a few of their officers of the by-gone school of close corporations, but it was, nevertheless, adopted, on the advice of the large majority, and acted upon with promptness and liberality. *Eight million dollars* of the country circulation of New-York accumulated under this rule, before the 1st December, when the preparations were consummated for general resumption of cash payments. One or two of our doubting City officers predicted a loss to their Association of all the interest to accumulate on this large debt against the Country Banks, and a half million or million in addition. Others would have compromised for the loss of interest. The result proved far otherwise, and proved, too, the entire soundness of the New-York banking system.

This eight millions of currency, placed under seal on the resumption of cash payments in our City, has been fully redeemed by the country; most of it in advance of the time specified under the original arrangement, and all with the interest agreed upon. Out of two hundred country banks, a number of these in temporary difficulty through the crisis, only a solitary one, now in liquidation, has failed to make good to the last dollar this currency. And on this excepted claim of three thousand dollars, $1,800 has been realized, and the remainder, we are assured, eventually will be. We add as further [illegible] as this equally

Democracy Frightened in Illinois.—The Washington Union in its issue of yesterday gravely holds Senator Douglas responsible for the "gloom and doubt" which it cannot but admit overcloud the "prospects" of the Buchanan Democracy in Illinois. Up to his Chicago speech "a consolidation and reorganization of the Democracy of Illinois" was entirely "practical." (We suppose the organ means practicable.) But Douglas' speeches spoiled all. Before he took the stump there was no breach which could not be closed,—no wound incapable of being healed.

"It was he (says the Union) who dug up a buried controversy from its grave, and called up anew passions and strifes that had subsided. It was he that again arrayed Democrats against Democrats. It was he that arraigned the Democracy of the Union before the Democracy and Abolitionists of Illinois as guilty of fraud, of violating pledges, and abandoning principles; it was he that denounced a great measure of his own party as a fraud, and the administration and public men who had supported it as the perpetrators of fraud, at the same time that he extolled the competing measure of the Black Republicans as excellent and perfect, inviting encomiums upon the position which had voted for it in Congress; it was he who first assailed the English bill before the Democracy of Illinois, who were disposed to acquiesce unanimously in it, although he boasted that it yielded the point on which he had taken sides against the Democracy in favor of the Abolitionists during the Winter."

But the *Union*, although discouraged, does not despair. It has still a proposition to make; and if Mr. Douglas will only consent, the whole difficulty could be settled without further trouble. The project of the *Union* is simply that Mr. D. shall withdraw from the contest! There can be no doubt that by such a step on his part the Democratic imbroglio in Illinois would be materially simplified. Perhaps he will consent. We advise the *Union* to ask him, as possibly it may be unsafe to take his compliance for granted.

The Celebration Last Night.—The crowd of people assembled last night in front of the City Hall to witness the celebration in honor of the success of the great Ocean Telegraph, was, probably, the largest ever collected in this metropolis. There were, at a reasonable calculation, about 100,000 persons present. More gorgeous displays of fireworks have been exhibited on the same spot to a tenth part of last night's crowd, and it is not, therefore, to such an attraction alone that we must look for the cause of such an immense gathering. It is the great work that has been performed which the people thus acknowledged. The cheers last night of that dense mass of intelligent and orderly people were cheers for the greatest scientific victory that man has ever achieved. Those cheers were at the same moment caught up and echoed across the broad continent from Newfoundland to Texas, and were reechoed again from the cliffs of the British Isles. The enthusiasm with which all classes of people on this continent have hailed the success of the Ocean Telegraph is no selfish outburst—no sectional shout—no shout of party triumph, or of blood-stained victory; but it is an ebullition of the noblest feelings by which man can be animated, and which recognizes a triumph of science that proclaims Peace to the World.

Political Movement.—A mass meeting of Republicans, Americans and Anti-Administration Democrats, is to be held to-morrow, in the village of Kingston, Ulster County. Among the speakers who are to address the meeting are the Hon. J. T. Headley, of Newburg, the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New-York, the Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, and the Hon. J. B. Haskin, of Westchester. From the prominence and influence of these gentlemen in their respective parties, it is to be presumed the demonstration will be an important one. Its object is stated to be the union in the coming canvass of all the opponents of the National Administration, and its specific purpose to follow up, in the Eastern part of the State, the Erie County meeting, which took place some time ago.

It is manifest, as the time for Conventions approaches, that the Opposition in this State feel more keenly the necessity of union if they are to have any chance of success in November. Not only is the State ticket at stake, but, what is no less important, the Congressional delegation. A carefully digested statement of the vote in most of the districts by our Albany correspondent, will show how necessary union is, if the Democracy are to be prevented from electing three-fourths of the Congressmen in the Fall. It is doubtless to the weight of such considerations that we must attribute such meetings, and the cooperation of such politicians, as is about to be witnessed in Ulster County.

Nomination of Tom Corwin for Congress.—The telegraph announces the nomination of Governor Corwin for Congress, by the Republican Convention of the Seventh District in Ohio. The present member is the Hon. Aaron Harlan, a Republican. We recently published a political speech by Mr. Corwin, in which he expressed his disregard of party ties, as such. It was after this declaration of personal independence that the Republicans made him their candidate; and the fact is creditable alike to him and to them. We are always glad to see men of mark and self-reliance selected for representatives. It is your poor creature, whose very soul quails before the breath of party, that plunges in corruption as his natural element. Strong men may, indeed, behave ill in high stations, but weak men cannot be good. The best that can happen to them is to become tools—which is bad enough.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.—The non-arrival of the *Niagara* at this port has caused some uneasiness, and was the only circumstance that marred the brilliant celebration of last evening. The report made by the steamer *Saxonia*, which arrived yesterday, does not tend to dispel altogether the anxiety felt for the *Niagara*. The *Saxonia* saw her on Sunday morning, going at a very slow rate and with her sails set. She fired three guns, as if signals of distress, but the *Saxonia* was prevented from going to her relief, or from ascertaining whether she needed assistance, by the dense fog which immediately set in.

Amusements.

Barnum's Museum.—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts commenced here on Monday, and gained a decided success. This kind of exhibition is we believe new, or comparatively so, in New-York. A miniature stage, filled with miniature scenery, beautifully painted, and animated with miniature figures, so exquisitely proportioned that they might life in a way positively wonderful—these constitute the elements of Thiodon's Theatre of Arts, and give a peculiar interest to a pleasing exhibition. [illegible] the performance was being interrupted by the [illegible] of the audience, [illegible] in the [illegible] display curious.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] Telegraph.

The Indian Bureau has received a communication from Brigham Young, in which he says he will give way to Dr. Forney, and allow him to assume the superintendence of Indian Affairs for Utah. He only asks an allowance of $10,000 to reimburse him for food and presents to the Indians, for whose [illegible] and keep them in check until the proposed [illegible] following the advance of the troops could be [illegible] for them. It is suspected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that Brigham conciliated the Indians for his own purposes, but finding he could not use them for his purposes, now wants the Government to pay the expenses. [illegible] Agent Forney, under date of August [illegible] that he had made no additional effort with the Yankton Indians to [illegible] Superintendent Cumming to remove the [illegible] authorized by recent acts of Congress to be distributed among them. He was requested to do [illegible] Agency. Superintendent Cumming has [illegible] to meet them in Council on the 17th of August.

Honorable Gerrit Smith Resigns His Position.

Utica, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Honorable Gerrit Smith [illegible] this afternoon, for the purpose of [illegible] relative to his views on the general political topics of the day. The meeting was well attended, and [illegible] he stood [illegible] for the Governorship, and [illegible] called upon the voters to vote [illegible]

Destructive Fire at Rochester.

Rochester, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Longbotte's Brewery, situated on Water-street, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning; also, Dundas & Hallowell's sash and door factory, and Dorfster's baths adjoining. Longbotte's loss about $20,000; insured $10,000. Dundas & Hallowell's loss, $3,000; insured $2,000. Dundas & Hallowell's, in the same building, occupied by Mr. Hall, $1,500; insured $1,000. Dorfster's loss $1,000; no insurance.

Fire in Attleboro', Mass.

Boston, Tuesday, August 17.

In Attleboro', last night, a large building occupied by the Mansfield Tweed Manufacturing Company, the sewing-mill of Manvard, Bonney & Co., and Everett, Dean & Co., jewellers, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $30,000. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The track of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, washed away by the great flood in June, is now thoroughly repaired, and the bridge across the long lake being finished yesterday, trains are enabled to pass through without change of cars.

Army Intelligence.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Leavenworth advices of the 14th say U. S. Express Company to Bonneville 17th inst. state that Lieut.-Colonel Johnson, First Cavalry, and Capt. Simpson, of the Commissary Department, have arrived from the Plains. The former succeeds Johnston the command of Fort Riley.

Serious Charge Against an Army Officer.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 13.

Capt. Bradford, United States Army, has been arrested at Fort Belknap, on the charge of having killed an intoxicated soldier whom he considered rather more tardy than he should have been in the execution of an order. The weapon used was a pistol.—[*Baltimore Sun.*

Republican Congressional Nomination.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Hon. Tom Corwin was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Seventh District.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday afternoon at the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, Governor W. T. Pinckney in the Chair. Present, also, Messrs. E. F. Purdy, Gunther, Molony, McElroy, Drummond and Cornell.

The usual semi-monthly requisitions were signed and with some corrections allowed and passed.

A communication was received from the Warden of the Penitentiary, stating that he had removed Lewis N. Fisher and Charles G. Keeler as night keepers, and James W. Smith as engineer, in place of James Dodd, removed. Governor Molony objected, inasmuch as the Committee had taken no action. Referred to Committee on Penitentiary.

A communication was received from the Warden in reference to the escape of John Brown, one of the crew, from the Penitentiary boat. Referred to Committee for investigation.

Also, from the same, in relation to the appointment of John Brown, as paymaster, in place of Joseph Smith. Also, from Doctor Ranney, tendering the resignation of Bernard McGinn as engineer, and the selection of James Dodd to fill the vacancy. Also, of the appointment of Matilda Putnam, as an attendant in the female ward.

These appointments were made Governor Dyckman maintained that there were not more Democratic than Whig appointments of the Penitentiary, and that hitherto there had been no dispute.

Governor Molony said there had been a violation of principle. He feared not whether Smith or Brown were elected engineer. Referred back to Committee for confirmation.

Various other communications were received in reference to routine matters of detail. On motion of the erection of a larger and more commodious ice-house was advertised to by Governor Cornell, who read a letter, from the Warden of Blackwell's Island, on the subject. It was moved that $2,000 be appropriated therefor. The matter has been in agitation three years. Motion withdrawn. Referred to Committee to report.

The Foreman of Protector Engine Co. 33, New-York, forwarded a request for the honorable retirement of that Company on the 22nd inst. or 1st of August. Referred to Committee.

Several bills were ordered to be paid.

The Report of the Committee in relation to the gratuity to Dr. T. G. Morton, of Boston, for the discovery of the anesthetic property of sulphuric ether, was presented, but the Board not being full, its consideration was postponed until next week.

Governor Cornell presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, John Fitch, Warden of the Penitentiary, has seen fit to deny the peremptory order of a Governor for a friend of his [illegible] to the [illegible] his charge; and whereas, the Governors of this Board, by the powers vested in them, are entitled to the respectful consideration of the Wardens; therefore,

Resolved, That the Warden of the Penitentiary, on and after this date, recognize the order of any Governor to visit a prisoner when said Governor holds himself responsible for the behavior and action of the party to whom said order is given; and that a copy of said resolution be forwarded to the Warden of the Penitentiary. The resolution was adopted.

A motion to raise the salary of Dr. Ranney to $2,000 per annum was laid over.

It was agreed that the Board at its next meeting assemble at Randall's Island after a fortnight.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President Purdy in the Chair.

Soon after the Board had organized the Tax Levy was called up again, and Supervisor Bell offered a resolution to add an appropriation of $500,000 for the Commissioners of Records. In doing so he admitted freely that he thought that $500,000 of the $500,000 already expended, had been paid without benefit to the City. He said $400,000 had been squandered, but in using that term did not mean to insinuate that there had been any intentional wrong-doing on the part of the Commissioners. He moved for the appropriation of an additional $500,000, because the Commissioners had decided that that amount was yet required, and because he believed the law creating the commission made it binding upon the supervisors to make the appropriations.

The resolution was strenuously opposed by Supervisors Purdy, Kennedy, Bleak, Voorhis and Simpson, and was finally lost.

Supervisor Purdy moved to add $20,000 to authorize that present contracts might be completed, and the levy as amended was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

Murder and Suicide in the Seventeenth Ward.

A shocking case of murder and suicide occurred in the Seventeenth Ward about 12½ o'clock last night. A young German girl—[illegible] years—named Philomena Gaspar, had been courting the evening with her lover, named Frank Schmidt, a mason. The parties had returned to the residence of Miss G., at No. 207 Houston-street, and as they entered the hall, Schmidt drew forth a pistol, with which he shot the young woman in the left breast, killing her instantly. The murderer then fled to [illegible] where he [illegible] and shot himself in the head, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. [illegible] have caused the horrible affair.

The New-York Tribune, Published Every Morning, Except Sunday, at 154 Nassau-st., New-York.
Entered at the Post-Office at New-York as Second-Class Matter.
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Advertisements for the Weekly Tribune must be left before 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday.
Rates of Advertising—Daily Tribune, 10 cents per line; Semi-Weekly Tribune, 15 cents per line; Weekly Tribune, 25 cents per line.
Address TRIBUNE, New-York.

The New-York Tribune

Wednesday Morning, August 13, 1856.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager, ... JOHN BROUGHAM
Treasurer, ... MR. THOMAS BAKER
Acting Manager, ... MR. W. H. CRISP
Stage Manager, ... MR. J. W. COLLINS
Prompter, ... MR. J. PILGRIM
Leader of the Orchestra, ... MR. J. C. JORDAN
Property Master, ... MR. J. HOWARD
Gas Engineer, ... MR. J. DONOVAN
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No Free Admission.
No Smoking allowed in the House.
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Persons leaving the House during the Performance will not be admitted to return until the end of the Act.
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BURTON'S THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager, ... MR. W. E. BURTON
Treasurer, ... MR. J. H. BROWN
Stage Manager, ... MR. J. H. STODDART
Prompter, ... MR. J. H. HACKETT
Leader of the Orchestra, ... MR. J. C. JORDAN
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BROADWAY THEATRE.

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FINANCIAL.

ASTOR HOUSE.
JAMES COUSINS & SON.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—
ALEXANDER KINGSBURY & CO. will sell at
No. 81 John st.
THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at noon,
the entire of Mr. CHARLES SAGE, late upholsterer,
No. 81 John st.
The whole stock of Upholstery Materials, in the store
and work of Mr. SAGE, consisting of Hair Cloths, Curled
Hair, Moss, Excelsior, Cotton Flocks, Feathers, Down,
Spring Seats, Mattresses, Bedding, Cabinet Furniture,
Looking Glasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Cur-
tains, Shades, Cornices, Gilt Poles, Trimmings, Carpets,
Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.
Also, the Office Furniture, Desks, Counters, Shelving,
Gas Fixtures, &c.
Also, the Horse, Cart, Harness, &c.
Also, the Lease of the Premises, for the unexpired
term of 5 years, at the low rent of $1,000 per annum.
Also, the Fixtures and Machinery, Steam Engine,
Boiler, Lathes, Planing Machine, Circular Saw, Belting,
Shafting, Pulleys, &c.
Also, the Stock in Trade, consisting of Mahogany,
Rosewood, Veneers, Moldings, Carvings, Turnings, &c.
Also, the Lease of the Premises, No. 18 Bleecker st.
Also, the Fixtures, Machinery, Stock in Trade, &c.
Also, the Lease of the Premises, No. 20 Bleecker st.
Also, the Fixtures, Machinery, Stock in Trade, &c.
Also, the Lease of the Premises, No. 22 Bleecker st.
Also, the Fixtures, Machinery, Stock in Trade, &c.
Also, the Lease of the Premises, No.

[Continued from First Page.]

...throughout the Country.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

...celebration, held here last ... of the successful working of the Ocean ... of the most striking demonstra... in this city. Immediately on the re... ...the whole aspect of the city un... ...change. Darkness was dis... ...light; silence gave place to the noise of ... ...bells became thronged with ... ...loads of pitch and pine knots ... ...on all the public thoroughfares; ... ...which succeeded through the ... ...; the cannon of the Rock and Brock ... ...from the Arsenal, came forth, and was ... ...; Company B, Capt. VAN VECHTEN, ...grand parade, firing volleys at several ... ...processions were made by Mayor FLAGG, the ... ...Board, Mr. THOMAS BOWDOIN and others, ...was kept up unflaggingly through ...

TROY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

...morning a salute of one hundred guns ... Navy-yard, to celebrate the re... ...Message over the Atlantic ... A similar salute was also fired from the ... Broad and Washington streets, when at ... the cannon simultaneously discharged, ... for some of two of the artillerymen. The ... the hotels, the newspaper offices, ... and many stores are handsomely decor... the Stars and Stripes and the English and American flags. All the ... and fine bells in the city will be rung from 6 ... this evening.

CAMDEN, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

...Through the preparations for celebrating the ... of the Queen's Message were not perfect... ...to the announcement of its re... ...the excitement broke out and continued nearly ... At 10 o'clock one hundred guns were fired; ... ...rang for one hour, rockets were sent up and ... ...fired on all sides and every street in the ... ...celebration scenes of this evening in ... of the event, under the direction of a joint ... of the Common Council and Board of ...

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the fire... ...and citizens of Trenton met at the City Hall at ... ...the meeting, and appointed several com... ...to make arrangements for a grand torchlight ... ...bonfires, &c. His Honor the Mayor be... ...in the chair made a very appropriate ... at the conclusion of which tremendous cheers ... given for the successful completion of the At... Telegraph.

RAHWAY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The streets present quite a holiday appearance. ... displayed from all the public buildings and ... A salute of two hundred guns is now being ... and the bells of Christ Church, and all the other ... in the City are ringing a merry peal. The en... is very great.

WOODBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

All the bells in the city were rung at sunrise ... morning in honor of the successful working of ... Atlantic Cable, which has created intense feel... ... At noon a national salute was fired and ... rung for an hour.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

...Mayor has called a meeting of citizens at ... Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, to make ar... ...for a grand demonstration in honor of ... Telegraph. Bells are ringing, flags are flying, ...and other arrangements for a general jubilee all round.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

...announcement last evening, that the ... Message had passed through New-York to ... created a great sensation here. Im... the bells were rung and the cannons fired, ... and rockets and fireworks dis... in great profusion. On the receipt of the ... ...notwithstanding some doubts of its ..., every one shouted for joy, and the ... for the Atlantic Telegraph, Messrs and FIELD ... great enthusiasm. The streets were crowded, ... for the Telegraph Office by citizens and ... from the surrounding country, who would be... nothing till they had heard it direct from the ..., this so great, that he was obliged to close ... and display the Queen's Message in the ... window, where it could speak for itself. Great ... are being made for a grand celebration ... At eight o'clock, a salute of one hun... guns will be fired, and all the bells in the city ... All the public buildings, the principal hotels, ... and private residences in the ... will be illuminated. The Military ... Fire Departments will be out in full force, and ... ...will proceed to the residence of Pro... ...Morse; two miles below the City. His grounds ... ...will be illuminated by Chinese lamps. ... ...public meeting will be held here, ...Esq., will read a his... ...sketch of the Telegraph, and the Hon. GURD... ...and others are expected to speak.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The citizens of Schenectady were jubilant last ..., upon the reception of the news of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph, and to-night ... be a general illumination and rejoicing, accord... to the request of the Mayor, in a proclamation ... to-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Bells are ringing and 100 guns are firing. The ... will be illuminated, and a procession is para...

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

...Message was received here at 9½ ... hundred guns were fired, ... streamed through the ... was marching ... ringing a mer... the most un... of joy. To... ... ...

In Charlestown, Chelsea, Cambridge, Roxbury ... other cities and towns adjoining, the event was ... ...ly celebrated to-night.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17—9 P. M.

The telegraphic celebration in this city, to-night, is only equalled by our Fourth of July demon... Thousands of citizens crowd the streets. ... the most conspicuous buildings illuminated ... City Hall, the Public Library, the *Journal* ... newspaper offices, and the Parker ... The Common presents a magnificent ap... being illuminated by thousands of colored ... attached to the forest of trees.

The Second Regiment of Infantry is being reviewed ... the Common, while several bands of music en... ...for the occasion enliven the scene with the ... ...airs of America and England.

The statue of FRANKLIN in front of the City Hall is ... with flowers, and his name made conspic... ... ...lights from the façade of the ... Hundreds are flying in all directions. ... ...ally got up, the demonstration is grand—

In Charlestown, Chelsea, Cambridge, Roxbury ... other cities and towns adjoining, the event was ... ...ly celebrated to-night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

...Mayor has called a meeting of citizens at ... Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, to make ar... ...for a grand demonstration in honor of ... Telegraph. Bells are ringing, flags are flying, ...and other arrangements for a general jubilee all round.

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DUNKIRK, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Queen's Message was received here last ... with the utmost enthusiasm. The city bells ... rung simultaneously, and the whole population ... out by bonfires and fireworks and the lighted-... city, while the streets literally were thronged ... with citizens anxious to learn the tidings to celebrate ... event and hear impromptu speeches. To-night, a ... display of fireworks and a general illumination ... place; a salute of 100 guns will be fired, ... a great torch-light procession move through the ... streets. The utmost enthusiasm prevails ... the State.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The news of the receipt of the Queen's Message ... here with extravagant demonstrations ... of joy—bonfires, illuminations, firing of guns, ring... of bells and a parade of firemen. The Junior ... Bachelor's Club proceeded in a body with the mes... to the Mayor's house, read it to him, and ... elicited a speech from Him.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Our city is brilliantly illuminated this evening ... in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph. A splendid ... torch-light procession is now moving, a large number ... firemen being in the line, cheering lustily.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The City is beautifully illuminated to-night and ... the utmost enthusiasm everywhere prevails at the ... success of the Ocean Telegraph. Bells ringing, ... lutes firing, flags flying, &c.

PALMYRA BRIDGE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The success of the Ocean Telegraph was cele... brated here this evening by the firing of salutes and ... ringing of bells. The depôt of the New-York Cen... tral Railroad was brilliantly illuminated, and the ... people, young and old, turned out *en masse*, running ... over with enthusiasm.

TROY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The reception of the Queen's Message entire... this noon caused the greatest excitement. This even... ing the bells are ringing, bonfires burning in various ... parts of the city, guns firing, fireworks displayed, &c.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The celebration this evening exceeds in magnifi... cence anything that has ever been witnessed here ... before. The Telegraph, Railroad, and Printing ... Offices, hotels, stores, and all the public buildings ... and a large number of private residences are gorge... ously illuminated. The bells are ringing, bonfires are ... blazing, and fireworks lighting up the city in every ... direction. A national salute has been fired, and the ... military accompanied by a band of music are passing ... the telegraph office, newspaper establishments, ho... tels and residences of the principal citizens. The ... most novel features of this splendid ovation is the ar... ray of fifteen huge locomotives of the Central Rail... road, with their bells ringing, and blazing lamps, ... ranged on the tracks in the heart of the city, all gayly ... decorated, and at intervals making the very welkin ... ring with the shrill scream of their brazen whistles. ... The streets are crowded with a dense mass of en... thusiastic citizens, every one almost wild with ex... citement.

ROME, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Rome is now celebrating the consummation of ... the telegraphic union of Europe and America. The ... greatest enthusiasm prevails. Bells are ringing, can... non roaring, bands playing, illuminations blazing and ... everybody rejoicing. The fire brigade are parading ... in torchlight procession. One hundred guns were ... fired at 7 P. M., during which one of the gunners ... lost a hand by the premature discharge of a piece.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The Queen's Message created great enthusiasm ... in this place, which was participated in by the inhab... itants on both sides of the river. Alternate salutes of ... 200 guns were fired from both the English and Ameri... can sides of the river. To-night bonfires blaze, bells ... are ringing, the band playing national airs. Illumina... tions have been made by various citizens, and the fes... tivities close with a grand ball and supper.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The announcement that the Queen's Message ... had passed over the line was received here with ... great enthusiasm. Immediately all the bells in the ... City were rung, bonfires kindled, and rockets sent up ... in great profusion. On the reception of the Message ... itself, this morning, the excitement was intense. ... Bells were rung during the day, and cannon fired. ... Bonfires were kindled at every corner this evening. ... St. John's Church, the American Telegraph Office, ... and the numerous private residences were brilliantly ... illuminated. A salute of one hundred guns is now ... being fired.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

As soon as it was intimated yesterday after... noon that the Queen's Message to the President had ... passed through Nova Scotia, royal salutes were fired ... from the citadel and ship-ships. Flags were displayed ... in all parts of the city. To-day the greatest enthusi... asm prevailed, and every available piece of bunting ... flying in all the provincial towns. The announce... ment of the Queen's Message and President's Reply ... was received with bursts of intense joy. Public ... meetings have been held, and preparations are mak... ing to celebrate the event.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The American Telegraph building is brilliantly ... illuminated this evening and the motto displayed: ... "The Atlantic Cable—FIELD's Improvement on ... FRANKLIN's Kite-string." The rain prevented a dis... play of fireworks.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Great enthusiasm prevails here to-day, in com... memorating the successful laying and working of the ... Atlantic Cable. On receipt of the Queen's and Presi... dent's Messages cannons were fired and bells rung, ... after which the military came out and paraded ... through the principal streets, headed by bands of ... music. American and British flags are floating to... gether triumphantly from the shipping in the harbor, ... and from public and private buildings. This evening ... the firemen are out with torch-lights, and public ... buildings, stores, and private residences generally, ... are illuminated, among which are the Telegraph offi... ces, the Custom House, City Hall and *Commercial Times* building. The festivities of the day will close ... with fireworks and bonfires. It is one of the most ... joyous days ever seen in Oswego. While a salute ... was being fired this forenoon, LAMOREE L. TROUP, ... one of the gun-squad, had his right arm blown off by ... a premature discharge.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The city is in a blaze of light. Every window is ... illuminated, the bells are ringing merry peals, guns ... are firing, and the 26th Regiment flagstaff, one hundred ... and forty feet high, is rung with colored lights; all ... in honor of the successful working of the Atlantic ... Cable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday Aug. 17.

A salute of 100 guns was fired at noon, to-day, ... in honor of the Atlantic Cable. The bells were ... rung and flags were displayed from the public flag... staffs and across the streets. In the evening there ... were fireworks, bonfires and illuminations, and a pa... rade of the Light Infantry.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

At noon, to-day, all the bells of the City were ... rung, and 100 guns fired. To-night there were ... speeches, fireworks and other appropriate rejoicings.

FULTON, N. Y., Tuesday, August 17.

The people here are in the wildest state of ... enthusiasm, owing to the reception of the Queen's ... Message. A serious accident has just occurred from ... the premature discharge of a cannon, by which three ... men were seriously if not fatally injured.

STAMFORD, Conn., Tuesday, August 17.

On the reception of the Queen's Message the ... bells of all our public buildings were rung for one ... hour. A grand celebration is to take place in a day ... or two.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The bells were all rung for one hour on the re... ception of the news that the Queen's Message had ... been received, and flags are flying from all steeps in ... the harbor and all public buildings.

City Items.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE TRIP TO RICHMOND.—A Committee of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, on behalf of the Guard, has sent three letters, beautifully written and in rich gilt frames, to Governor WISE, Mayor MAYO, and Colonel THOMAS P. ANDREW, of Richmond, Va., expressing their thanks for the cordial reception extended to them when they visited that city as a guard of honor to Monroe's remains.

Mr. JOE CONRAD says he had nothing to do with the fight at "The Adelaide" hotel, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, Monday morning, and that our statement that he is an Englishman, was incorrect. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country at an early age.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A minority of the Board met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. The Clerk called the roll, and the Board was declared adjourned to Friday at 5 P. M.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFICIENCY OF A POLICEMAN. ... of those little amusements which will some... times occur, in spite of every precaution, took place ... at the barracks at the City Hall, last night. An offi...

Deaths.

BUICIDE.—NATHAN FINN, barkeeper for JOHN LAGEMANN, on Myrtle avenue, committed suicide, Monday night, by taking a dose of laudanum.

JOINT BOARD.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, when, without transacting any business, they adjourned till Friday next.

THAT POLICE REPORT.—At a special meeting of the Common Council, held yesterday, Alderman DEVELIN made his long-talked-of report in favor of reducing the Police force one-half. It was laid on the table, together with a majority report, presented by Alderman PEARSON, in favor of reducing the pay, and not the force.

NEW-JERSEY.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Saturday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. A coal train ran up the road to the junction, and there left the train and was going back to Philipsburg with the engine, when about a mile and a half from the Asbury depôt, a man named WILLIAM A. MOORE, who was somewhat intoxicated, and was sitting on or near the track, was struck by the tender. The locomotive passed over his right leg, cutting it off below the knee, and the back part of his head was all mashed to a jelly.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 17.

$5,000 Ohio S. 6s '70	103	200 Erie R. R.	83 16⅜
10,000 Missouri S. 6s	95	250 do	16⅜
10,000 do	s60 94⅜	200 do	b60 16¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	92⅜	100 do	b30 16¾
1,000 Cal. S. T's n. y.	83	100 do	s30 16⅝
1,000 do	83	100 do	b30 16¾
1,000 Louisiana S. 6s	93	200 Harlem R. R.	s60 10
840 R. Riv. RR. 1st M.	101	100 do	10⅛
1000 do	101⅞	7 Second Avenue R. R.	90
2000 Har. R. 2dm. bds	78⅛	100 Reading Railroad	47⅜
2000 Har. 3d mtg. bds	86⅛	400 do	47⅝
1000 Ill Frankfort bds	87	400 do	s15 47⅝
1,000 Chicago City 6s	95	44 Mich. Cent. R.	s10 88
8,000 C. B. & R. D. L. & R.	21	200 do	s3 88
3,000 do	20⅞	100 do	s10 87⅞
4,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bds	22⅜	150 do	87⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	86⅞	50 do	s30 86⅞
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	80⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	29
43 Bank of Commerce	100	50 do	s30 29
50 Chatham Bank	95	100 do	b60 29¼
30 Commonwealth Bk.	97	30 Panama Railroad	114
100 Del. & R. Can. Co	s60 86	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	76
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	93⅛	250 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 77	50 do	s10 83⅛
100 do	b10 77	300 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	33⅛
100 do	s30 77	50 do	b60 33⅛
250 do	s30 76⅞	200 do	s30 33¾
250 do	b30 76⅞	145 Chic. & R. I. R.	73⅛
100 do	b3 76⅝	100 do	s10 73¼
250 do	s30 76⅞	450 do	73⅛
100 do	s30 76⅞	50 do	s10 73⅝
100 do	b3 76⅝	50 do	b10 73⅝
250 do	s30 76⅞	50 do	s10 73⅝
100 do	s30 76⅞	50 do	b60 73⅝
100 do	b3 76⅝	50 do	s60 73⅝
250 do	s30 76⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	70⅞
100 do	s30 76⅞	100 Mill. & Miss. R. R.	35
100 do	b3 76⅝		
250 do	s30 76⅞	